THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1824.

Vol. 2...No. 48.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank, dis.	1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5&up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F&M bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F.&M. Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk &br. $5&up.	4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br. $5&up.	1
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts		Providence banks	3
Boston bks $5&up.	par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt	3	N. E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R. I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New Hampshire* gen.	3

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.
20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls. *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT*, assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY

Allen & Grant.

July 13—tf.

Painted Muslins, Chintzes, &c.

M'CLURG & KING

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
10 cases painted Muslins, Chintzes,
Two blue and other Calicoes & Ginghams.
ALSO,
Eight Cases Leghorns,
CONSISTING OF

Ladies' Yellow and Black FLATS, with and without Extra Crowns; Ladies' Bolivar, Men's and Misses' HATS; together with

A large and general assortment of
STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they are determined to dispose of on the most accommodating terms,

Wholesale and Retail.

July 23—6t.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N B Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE
Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,
And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS,
BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

LAW NOTICE.

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law.* They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez the Circuit courts of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez

E. Turner,
D S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

Cure for the Rheumatism

WM. COCHRANE, 273 Water street, was severely afflicted with the Rheumatism; he was not able to walk without a stick, and his pain was so great as to prevent him from taking any rest for a week; he was recommended to Lee's Medicine Store, for Hamilton's Essence of Mustard, half a bottle of which cured him in two days, after using the Oppodeldoc and other things without experiencing any relief: any person, by calling on him, may be satisfied as to the correctness of this statement.

New-York, June 2d, 1824

Hamilton's Elixir,

Gives great relief in consumptive coughs, is a cure for the whooping cough, and speedily removes coughs and colds.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

They are particularly efficacious in carrying off gross humors and eruptions, should no worms exist in the body.

New-York, June 7th, 1824.

Mrs. H Lee,—Last summer my son, an infant of 16 months old, was afflicted with severe sickness for twenty-five weeks. An eminent physician was employed, who endeavored, though in vain, to afford relief. The physician finally pronounced it consumption, and declared he could do no more. Every one who saw the child, considered it as a hopeless case, and my wife felt assured in her mind that it could not recover. At this time I returned from London, after an absence of eight or nine months—I was shocked at the sight of the child, whose bones were almost through the skin. Happily I recollected some cases in which I had known HAMILTON'S WORM LOZENGES to have been successfully used, and especially in the case of a daughter of mine, about seven years since. I bought the Lozenges and gave them to the child; in one day he was astonishingly changed for the better; one more dose brought away many long round worms, and the child began to mend fast; a third dose was given after the proper interval, as per direction, which effectually cleansed his bowels, and the child is now in a state of perfect health and vigor. (Signed)

CHARLES CLARK, No. 12, Front st.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is an invaluable medicine for nervous complaints

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, to amend the appetite, and to remove habitual costiveness.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-aches or costiveness rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Your's, &c. WM DEVENNY,
145, Cherry st. New-York.

Hahn's German Eye Water,

For diseases of the eyes: many have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Hahn's German Corn Plaster,

For corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, and preserves the enamel from decay.

Damask Lip Salve.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

Removes blemishes from the face and skin of every kind, particularly pimples, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, &c.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

The above Medicines are sold, Wholesale and Retail, at Lee's Family Medicine Store, No. 46, Maiden Lane, New-York. A liberal discount will be allowed to country purchasers.

SOLD ALSO BY
HORNER & CLAYLAND,
At their Wholesale & Retail Drug Store,
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

July 30—1m.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes	of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	of	1000	is	6000
6	do	of	500	is	3000
6	do	of	397	is	2382
828	do	of	12	is	9936
6072	do	of	6	is	36432
6924	Prizes				
10625	Blanks.				$87,750

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $6 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
PITTSBURGH.

July 2, 1824.

Monsieur J. Villaneuve,

HAIR-DRESSER,

FROM PARIS, AND LATELY FROM N. YORK,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, that he has established himself in this City, and offers his services in the line of his profession to any who may feel disposed to favor him with a call. From the experience he has had in the several branches of his business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give entire satisfaction. He will be found at Mr. Magnier's shop in the Diamond.

N. B Mons. V. makes and repairs WIGS of every description in a superior style, and also makes and repairs CURLS, in the most fashionable manner. Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings.

Pittsburgh, August 6.—3t

Life-Preserving Dress.

H BURNET,
Formerly of the city of New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of this place, that he has invented a useful Dress, to preserve life on water It is so constructed that it can be adjusted to the body in about one minute; it will buoy up the weight of any man, and a quantity of baggage in proportion to its size, so that he can float, and, if necessary, cross any river in the United States, without danger of sinking. The inventor is confident that thousands of lives may be preserved, and valuable property saved from wrecks, &c. by means of this dress. A dress for the largest person will not weigh more than two pounds, and one sufficient for a common man, not more than one pound. In addition to this preserver, as above described, there can be a convenient covering, so that the person may pass completely dry without impediment. This Preserving Dress can either be rolled or folded, and be put conveniently into a coat pocket or the crown of a hat.

The proprietor of this invention is now in Pittsburgh, at Alexander Smith's Inn, where, as well as at other places, subscriptions will be open for those who wish to furnish themselves with half or whole Water Dresses.

The above described Dress has not, as yet, been publicly exhibited, except in Wheeling, Va. and in this place. In Wheeling, on the 30th of June, it was exhibited to a select few, and approbated by all present, as will be seen by their certificate, which follows:

WE, the undersigned, have witnessed the performance of Mr. Burnet with the above described Dress, and highly approve of the same.

Red'k. M'Kee, C. D. Knox,
Daniel Peek, A. Fuller,
Peter Yarnall, John Miller,
Richard Simms, John A. Forsyth.

Wheeling, June 30.

In Pittsburgh, it was exhibited on the 3d inst. when the following certificate of its utility was tendered to the inventor:

WE, the undersigned, have witnessed the performance of Mr. Burnet, with his "Life Preserving Dress," and believe it fully to answer the purposes for which it is recommended.

John S. Irwin, Joseph P. Gazzam,
Wm. Simpson, W. H. Denny,
Wm. F. Irwin, Wm. Church, Jr.
F. Brunot, H. Johnson,
Thomas Enoch.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1824. [Aug. 6.]

The Subscribers

HAVE just received a few tons of the best quality of

CAMPEACHY LOGWOOD,

Which they offer for sale on the lowest terms

J. W. Biddle & Co.
Wood, near Water Street.

July 9—6t.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

THE subscriber is engaged in making all kinds of MACHINERY for the manufacture of WOOL—such as

CARDING MACHINES,
Pickers, Billies, Jennies,
and Shearing Machines.
ON HAND,
Two Carding Machines

and PICKER with WHITEMORE'S CARDS, which will be sold low for cash, or on short credit.

A. W. Townsend.

Beaver Falls, Pa. July 16—7t AW

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—t198.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813.

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorise in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf RB.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent
Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY
For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, *&c. that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock. P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P. M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $1—and 6½ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,
At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets
PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf.

A SERVANT BOY

For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1824.

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Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par
Philadelphia banks	par
Bank of Pittsburgh	par
Easton	par
Germantown	par
Montgomery co.	par
West-Chester	par
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par
Harrisburgh	par
Bucks county	par
Lancaster bank, dis.	1
Northampton	1
Swatara	1
York bank	1
Chambersburgh	1
Greensburgh	1
Brownsville	1
Gettysburgh	1
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1
Farmer's bk. Reading	1
Pittsburgh city bills	1½
Huntingdon	12½
Centre	10
Ohio.	
Bank of Steubenville	1
F & M bank of Steub	1
Mount Pleasant	1½
St. Clairsville	do
Western Reserve	do
Bank of Chillicothe	do
Lancaster	do
Marietta	do
Columbus	do
Portsmouth	12½
Dayton	10
Kentucky.	
Maysville	1½
Indiana.	
F&M. Bk Madison	12½
Branch at Lawrencb	50
North Carolina.	
State bk &br. $5&up.	4½
South Carolina.	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3
Delaware.	
Bank of Delaware	par
Wilmington & bran.	par
Commercial bk. Del.	par
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par
Bran. at New-Castle	par
do. at Wilmington	par
do. at Georgetown	par
Massachusetts	
Boston bks $5&up.	par
Springfield	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt	3
Salem	3
Worcester	3
Other Mass. notes	3
District Columbia gen.	1

New York.	
City banks	par
Troy & Albany	1
Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Newburgh	1
Orange county	1
Catskill	1
Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Middle District	1
Auburn	1
Geneva	1
Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Chenango	1
Utica bk. & branches	1
Ontario bk. at Utica	1
do at Canandaigua	1
Plattsburgh	3
Georgia.	
St. bks. gen. $5&up.	4½
Maryland.	
Baltimore city bks.	par
City bk of Baltimore	2
George's county	1
Annap & br. Easton	1
Fredk. co. Hav de Gra.	1
Westminster	1
Hagerstown	1
Williamsport	1
New-Jersey.	
St. bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Trenton bank	1
New Brunswick bank	1
State bk. at Trenton	1
Mount Holley	1
Camden	1
Cumberland	1
Newark Insurance	1
State bk. at Morris	1
do at Elizabethtown	1
Sussex	1
Paterson bank	1
Connecticut.	
Eag bk payab. at N Y	par
N. Haven bk. do. do	par
Bridgeport	1
Middletown bank	1
Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Derby bank	1
Virginia	
Richmd & br $5&up.	1
Valley Bank & bran.	1
N. W. bk Wheeling	1
Rhode-Island.	
Providence banks	3
Washington bk West	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
N.E. Commercial bk	3
Other R I. notes gen.	4
Vermont.	
Burlington	3
New Hampshire gen.	3

COTTON, &C.

SIXTY BALES
Alabama & Tennessee
COTTON.

20 hhds. and 30 bbls.
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR.
10 bbls. *MOLASSES.*
15 do. *CAMWOOD.*
10 boxes Spermaceti *CANDLES,*
3 tons *LOGWOOD.*
200 bags *SHOT*, assorted Nos.
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.

July 13—tf.

Painted Muslins, Chintzes, &c.

M'CLURG & KING

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
10 cases painted Muslins, Chintzes,
Two blue and other Calicoes & Ginghams.
ALSO,
Eight Cases Leghorns,
CONSISTING OF
Ladies' Yellow and Black FLATS, with and without Extra Crowns; Ladies' Bolivar, Men's and Misses' HATS; together with
A large and general assortment of
STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,
Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they are determined to dispose of on the most accommodating terms,
Wholesale and Retail.

July 23—6t.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties, he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE
Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,
And every kind of *Hat Trimmings.*

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS,
BITTERS, TOOTH POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

LAW NOTICE,

Edward Turner & Duncan S. Walker,

HAVE formed a connexion in the *practice of the Law*. They will attend all the courts in the city of Natchez the Circuit courts of of Wilkinson and other counties adjacent to Adams, in the state of Mississippi, and the courts in Concordia, Louisiana. Their office is that of the late firm of *Turner & Metcalfe*, at the house of E Turner, near the corner of Second South and Front Streets, Natchez

E. Turner,
D S. Walker.

Natchez, April 23.—M. 28. tf.

Cure for the Rheumatism

WM. COCHRANE, 273 Water street, was severely afflicted with the Rheumatism; he was not able to walk without a stick, and his pain was so great as to prevent him from taking any rest for a week; he was recommended to Lee's Medicine Store, for Hamilton's Essence of Mustard, half a bottle of which cured him in two days, after using the Oppodeldoc and other things without experiencing any relief: any person, by calling on him, may be satisfied as to the correctness of this statement.

New-York, June 2d, 1824

Hamilton's Elixir,

Gives great relief in consumptive coughs, is a cure for the whooping cough, and speedily removes coughs and colds.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

They are particularly efficacious in carrying off gross humors and eruptions, should no worms exist in the body.

New-York, June 7th, 1824.

Mrs. H Lee,—Last summer my son, an infant of 16 months old, was afflicted with severe sickness for twenty-five weeks. An eminent physician was employed, who endeavored, though in vain, to afford relief. The physician finally pronounced it consumption, and declared he could do no more. Every one who saw the child, considered it as a hopeless case, and my wife felt assured in her mind that it could not recover. At this time I returned from London, after an absence of eight or nine months—I was shocked at the sight of the child, whose bones were almost through the skin. Happily I recollected some cases in which I had known HAMILTON'S WORM LOZENGES to have been successfully used, and especially in the case of a daughter of mine, about seven years since. I bought the Lozenges and gave them to the child; in one day he was astonishingly changed for the better; one more dose brought away many long round worms, and the child began to mend fast; a third dose was given after the proper interval, as per direction, which effectually cleansed his bowels, and the child is now in a state of perfect health and vigor. (Signed)

CHARLES CLARK, No. 12, Front st.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is an invaluable medicine for nervous complaints

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops,

Which give immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, to amend the appetite, and to remove habitual costiveness.

Certificate of Mr. Wm Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-aches or costiveness rendered medicine necessary, in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Your's, &c. WM DEVENNY,
145, Cherry st. New-York

Hahn's German Eye Water,

For diseases of the eyes: many have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Hahn's German Corn Plaster,

For corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

Restorative Powder,

For the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, and preserves the enamel from decay.

Damask Lip Salve.

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

Removes blemishes from the face and skin of every kind, particularly pimples, scurfs, tetters, ringworms, sunburns, &c.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

The above Medicines are sold, Wholesale and Retail, at Lee's Family Medicine Store, No. 46, Maiden Lane, New-York. A liberal discount will be allowed to country purchasers.

SOLD ALSO BY
HORNER & CLAYLAND,
At their Wholesale & Retail Drug Store,
Corner of Market and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

July 30—1m.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prizes	of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	of	1000	is	6000
6	do	of	500	is	3000
6	do	of	397	is	2382
828	do	of	12	is	9936
6072	do	of	6	is	36432
6924	Prizes				
10625	Blanks.				$87,750

The drawing will take place on Thursday, the 28th of October next, or at a much earlier day if the sale of tickets will warrant it.

TICKETS $8 00.

Halves $3 00 | *Quarters* $1 50

FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
PITTSBURGH.

July 2, 1824.

Monsieur J. Villaneuve,
HAIR-DRESSER,

FROM PARIS, AND LATELY FROM N. YORK,

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the public generally, that he has established himself in this City, and offers his services in the line of his profession to any who may feel disposed to favor him with a call. From the experience he has had in the several branches of his business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give entire satisfaction. He will be found at Mr. Magnier's shop in the Diamond.

N. B Mons. V. makes and repairs WIGS of every description in a superior style, and also makes and repairs CURLS, in the most fashionable manner. Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings.

Pittsburgh, August 6.—3t

Life-Preserving Dress.

H BURNET,
Formerly of the city of New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of this place, that he has invented a useful Dress, to preserve life on water. It is so constructed that it can be adjusted to the body in about one minute; it will buoy up the weight of any man, and a quantity of baggage in proportion to its size, so that he can float, and, if necessary, cross any river in the United States, without danger of sinking. The inventor is confident that thousands of lives may be preserved, and valuable property saved from wrecks, &c. by means of this dress. A dress for the largest person will not weigh more than two pounds, and one sufficient for a common man, not more than one pound. In addition to this preserver, as above described, there can be a convenient covering, so that the person may pass completely dry without impediment. This Preserving Dress can either be rolled or folded, and be put conveniently into a coat pocket or the crown of a hat.

The proprietor of this invention is now in Pittsburgh, at Alexander Smith's Inn, where, as well as at other places, subscriptions will be open for those who wish to furnish themselves with half or whole Water Dresses.

The above described Dress has not, as yet, been publicly exhibited, except in Wheeling, Va. and in this place. In Wheeling, on the 30th of June, it was exhibited to a select few, and approbated by all present, as will be seen by their certificate, which follows:

WE, the undersigned, have witnessed the performance of Mr. Burnet with the above described Dress, and highly approve of the same.

Red'k. M'Kee, C. D. Knox,
Daniel Peek, A. Fuller,
Peter Yarnall, John Miller,
Richard Simms, John A. Forsyth.

Wheeling, June 30.

In Pittsburgh, it was exhibited on the 3d inst. when the following certificate of its utility was tendered to the inventor:

WE, the undersigned, have witnessed the performance of Mr. Burnet, with his "Life Preserving Dress," and believe it fully to answer the purposes for which it is recommended.

John S. Irwin, Joseph P. Gazzam,
Wm. Simpson, W. H. Denny,
Wm. F. Irwin, Wm. Church, Jr.
F. Brunot, H. Johnson,
Thomas Enoch.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1824. [Aug. 6.]

The Subscribers

HAVE just received a few tons of the best quality of

CAMPEACHY LOGWOOD,

Which they offer for sale on the lowest terms

J. W. Biddle & Co.
Wood, near Water Street.

July 9—6t.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND, FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.

IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.

Charles [illegible]

MACHINERY.

THE subscriber is engaged in making all kinds of MACHINERY for the manufacture of WOOL—such as

CARDING MACHINES,
Pickers, Billies, Jennies,
and Shearing Machines.
ON HAND,
Two Carding Machines

and PICKER with WHITEMORE'S CARDS, which will be sold low for cash, or on short credit.

A. W. Townsend.

Beaver Falls, Pa. July 16—7t aw

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16—t19S.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that on the 2nd day of February, 1822, by divers good deeds and assignments, and assurances in law, he become the owner and absolute proprietor, within the limits hereinafter mentioned, of all the patent rights granted by the United States to Mark Reeves and Richard Reeves, for making, using, or vending machines for cutting and heading nails, and for the several improvements made by them, or invented by them, as specified and explained in their several patents duly registered in the offices in the department of state for the United States, and bearing date on the days and years following, viz: 14th Nov. 1811, 3d Feb. 1812, 31st Oct. 1812, 16th April, 1813, and 28th September, 1813.

That he is also in like manner the owner and absolute proprietor of the patent right granted by the United States to Jesse Reed and to Briggs R. Reed, on the 18th August, 1810, and on the 14th August, 1811, duly registered in the aforesaid office, for improvements in the machinery for cutting and heading of nails.

Having learned that several persons are now using the machinery secured by these patents; and that others are preparing to make, sell and use the same without license, or purchase from him, in violation of his clear and indisputable right, and to his great prejudice. He therefore makes it known, to all who may be in any manner concerned, that his right under his deeds, and purchases, extends over all that portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, situate west of the Allegheny mountain—to the whole of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—excepting only such grants or licenses as had been sold before the 2nd of February, 1822.

The undersigned therefore earnestly calls on all those who are now making, using, or vending machinery described and secured by any of the patents above mentioned, to desist from further interference with his just rights; and gives this timely warning to all who purpose making, using or vending machinery described and secured as aforesaid by said patents, that they will be prosecuted according to the laws of the United States, and in the courts of the United States, for every further violation of the rights acquired by him at an immense expense, and which he is willing for a reasonable compensation, to authorize in all proper situations throughout the western country.

He has placed all this business in the hands of his counsel, James Ross, Esq. of this city, with instructions to proceed in the same, after the first day of July next, if no arrangement is made in the mean time, with those embraced in this notice.

Christopher Cowan.

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1824.—tf ss.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent
Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY
For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

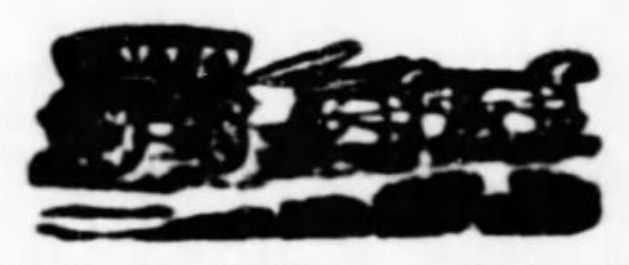
R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m



The Philadelphia Mail Stage,

From Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown and Harrisburgh,

RUNS through, from this place to Harrisburgh, within 4 and 4½ days, alternately, twice every week.

The Proprietors, on the western section of the said route, after tendering their thanks to the public for their former patronage, hereby take the earliest opportunity to notify such as wish to encourage their Line, that although a *partial* derangement lately took place in the carriage of the mail, *&c. that* difficulty having been since obviated, and by express orders of the Post Master General, we now resume the carriage of the mail; therefore no further disappointments are to be anticipated.

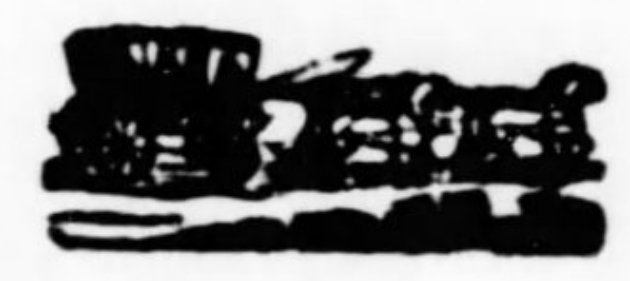
We subjoin, for the satisfaction of such as feel disposed to take a passage in our line, the time of arrival and departure.

The stage will leave Harrisburgh, at the house of Mr. Buehler, on Tuesdays at noon, and Saturdays at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at the house of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, on Saturday and Wednesday at 2 o'clock. P. M. And, on return, will leave Pittsburgh Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Harrisburgh Saturdays at noon, and Tuesdays at 8, P M. Passengers who wish to go through to Harrisburgh in 4 days, will please to enter at each end of the route on Tuesdays. 'Tis also to be understood, that the owners of the line from Harrisburgh eastward, have engaged to take on all passengers going in this line to Philadelphia, without detention.

Rates of Fare from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, 6 cents per mile, or $1—and 6¼ cents per mile for any intermediate distance. Accommodations on this route generally good and low.

Jno. Blair & Co.

May 28—tf.



THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,
At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets
PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf.

A SERVANT BOY
For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1824.

CANALS.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

IN a number published in this Gazette, on the 28th of May, we endeavored to draw the attention of those counties immediately affected by it, to the projected canal between the waters of French Creek and Lake Erie. Since that date, the general government—to which, after all, we must look for every scheme of extraordinary magnificence, or of universal advantage—has appointed one of the ablest boards of commissioners that has ever been employed, for the exploration of the routes to connect the waters of the Ohio and Lake Erie. This, therefore, seems a very appropriate moment to renew the subject in the public prints.

There can be no question of the utility of this canal; but there are two uncertainties necessary to be met. The first is, whether funds can be procured to effect the object, after the route is ascertained: for it would be time lost to explore the site, if, when it is determined, money should be wanting for the operation. This first question it shall be our task to attempt answering.

The second uncertainty is, respecting the practicability of making a canal through that section of country; and if (as it certainly is) it be practicable, which is the most economical, or the best location. To settle this is the object of the present commission of engineers.

In detailing our plan for raising funds to be applied to the scheme, we shall advance one or two positions that may, at first view, seem to require defence. To undertake that defence, by all the arguments that appear to us applicable, would swell this essay to a pamphlet; we shall therefore argue as shortly as possible. But we must ask that the propositions to which we allude, shall not be condemned at the first sight, for we are persuaded (and hope our readers will be so) that on consideration they will appear equally justifiable and efficacious; and that, if they should be somewhat rigorous, they are sanctioned by the end, which is, to fill the western part of the state with population and wealth, to dig the canal between the Allegheny and the Susquehanna, to diffuse the comforts and conveniences of life through the country, to furnish markets for the overflowing produce of the interior, to spread the means of indulgence, and to increase the mass of human happiness.

The report of the commissioners of this state, made to the Legislature on the 30th of January last, estimated the expense of the route by the Conneyaut Lake, and the Conneyaut Creek, at $632,970. This project is to abandon the Creek at or near Lexington, and to make a canal, 7 miles and 140 perches long, to the Elk, or Crooked Creek; the expense of which section of the work is laid down at $207,205. This plan will be abandoned, and the course of the Conneyaut Creek will be followed to its mouth, (if the Big Beaver and Grand River be not preferred,) which will certainly save one-third of the expense of the former. But no allowance is made in the report for cones or breakwaters at the harbor, which will make the expense of the route by the whole creek, equal to the estimate of the report for that which leaves the Creek at Lexington, on which, however, the same expenses would have to be incurred, in order to secure the harbor: we have also seen the actual expense of an undertaking always exceed the estimate: instead, therefore, of confining ourselves to this estimate, we shall be agreeably disappointed if the expense do not arrive at $850,000. On the mode of raising this amount, we enter without further preamble; proposing, that

1st. Books be opened, as usual, for stock subscriptions in this state, in New-York, in Ohio, and in all the states bordering upon the waters of the Mississippi, where considerable sums will be collected, particularly in New-York; because she will permanently share in the prosperity of the west, by means of her canal, and because she will have a monopoly of the commerce until the canal is made between the Susquehanna and Allegheny, which will not be done for several years after the other is finished.

2d. The state will unquestionably contribute by an appropriation; and probably the United States will not long defer adopting the policy of fostering internal improvements, when this will be among the first to which their attention will be turned.

3d. To permit 75 per cent of subscriptions to the stock to be satisfied by cultivable land *on the canal route*, to be taken at the rate of the valuation in the triennial assessment last previous to the incorporation of the company; such land to have a depth equal only to one third of its front on the canal, and not to exceed a mile in depth, which will limit the subscriptions in land to 1920 acres each, at the utmost—not less than five acres, in a body, to be received.—These lands will rise in value at least five-fold, as soon as the canal is actually commenced; because the population will throng to its side: the company will be able to sell, or to mortgage, immediately, at the advanced price, and thus the canal will in fact pay for itself. It is sufficiently evident that the owner of 100 acres will give 50 of them at $4, (and generally the tracts are not rated higher in the assessment) altho' he be sure they will sell for $20 per acre in the hands of the canal company; because his remaining 50 acres will also sell for $20 each—indeed they will sell higher; for, the addition of a neighbor on each side will raise the price somewhat above the rate at which the other two lots sold, by a natural consequence.—The effect would be, that whereas his 100 acres were worth $400, by subscribing 50 acres at $4, and $50 in money, he would enhance the value of his remaining 50 acres to $1000; therefore it would be the height of absurdity not to subscribe. These numbers may at first view appear extravagant, but we maintain that it is only moderate to state the price of a tract, now valued at $4 in the assessment, at $20 if the canal touches it. The reason for limiting the price at which the land shall be received, is to prevent the rapacity of some persons, who might set on it the value to be acquired by the contact of the work.

4th. To permit subscriptions to the stock to be made, to the amount of 75 per cent, in labor, on the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same inspection and approval by the engineer, as in cases of ordinary contracts for labor, as well as the same penalties for non-performance: the certificate of stock not to be issuable to such subscriber, until he produce the receipts of the engineers for the completion of the amount of labor—the cash payment, of 25 per cent, being made presently after subscribing.

It shall never be permitted to discharge part of the subscription in land, and the rest in labor, or vice versa; but the amount of 25 per cent shall always be paid in cash. The subscriptions under this and the last section to be designated as such, at the time of subscribing.

5th. The counties lying on either side of the canal, or the rivers into which it discharges, (according to a list to be made) shall be authorized to subscribe for stock to a given amount. The funds to pay therefor, to be collected in three years, from the persons who have not contributed to the undertaking an amount equal to three years' road tax; the amount laid on such person not to exceed his road tax in each year. The dividends or interest from the stock, to go always towards the discharge of the cost of repairing the roads.

This article will be complained of by all who desire that others should pay for their indulgencies, "to take up what they laid not down, and to reap where they have not sowed." Men who have no earthly objection to profiting of all the advantages of the work, of selling their produce, and of enhancing the value of their lands, provided other people pay for them, but who would not voluntarily contribute a dollar to any undertaking of public utility, by which others might profit with themselves. By this most unjust procedure, the man of liberal disposition and extended benevolence is made the prey of the niggard whose evil qualities are pampered at the expense of the well-disposed; and yet, almost all our public works in this country have been thus carried on.—Such absurdity, this proposition is intended to remedy, by compelling every one of those immediately benefited by the canal to contribute to its accomplishment. Nor will this be a partial tax, since the amount granted by the state will operate on the other parts, by appropriating funds which have been almost altogether raised from them. It is also, in fact, a temporary loan, raised in the counties, because the interest would be applied to the diminution of the road tax: if it should be thought expedient when the stock becomes saleable, it may be sold by the counties, and by means of the sum arising from it, the road tax would be dispensed with for two or three years. But even it were a partial tax, it is not as much so as the shop tax, and is to be raised from the place which is to be immediately benefited by it—benefited in a degree that will increase the price of flour and other produce to the double, and of real estate four or five fold; besides that every dollar raised will be immediately spent upon the spot, and returned to those who paid it, in payment for labor, land and provisions.

6th. All land or water, required for the use of the canal or its auxiliaries, may be taken, and the jury of damages shall not rate the price higher than the valuation fixed in the last triennial assessment previous to the enactment of the law of incorporation. No damages awarded against the canal to exceed the said triennial assessment. Timber, stone, or other materials, taken by the canal, to be valued by arbitrators, with the option of dissenting from the award, and taking the land on which they are at the above-mentioned valuation.

The reason of these provisions is sufficiently evident. The experience of other canals and of the roads has shown, that as soon as a route is laid out, men are found upon it who suppose the scheme cannot be carried into execution without their property, and as it must be bought, they suppose the moment is come to sell it at much more than it is worth—thus, taking advantage of the public necessities, they rate the land at the price it will have after the scheme is completed (which their perversity retards,) instead of its present market price; than which nothing can be more unfair.

If the canal is ever to be made, nothing will effect the object but strict economy, and restriction of all who are disposed to defraud or impose on it. Some limitation must be fixed to the price, or damages, the canal will have to pay; and although the assessment is defective, yet it approaches nearer than any other mode of ascertaining the values, having been made at a time when the price could not be affected by the the influence of the canal itself. We see that allowing juries to value the land or the damages *after* the route is laid, will not do. We see what this is in practice. In short, a man's private interest, even if it were necessary to sacrifice it, must give way to the public benefit. But here would be no sacrifice; for it would be an immediate sale of land, now but a dull article, and another price would be paid in the rise of the part left in the owner's hands, not to speak of the market brought to his very barn door.

7th. In addition to the above sources of funds, one is reserved, in case the others fall short of the object, viz: mortgage of the canal itself; by which a sum equal to three-fourths of the total capital, but certainly to half of it, may be raised: the canal to be secured from foreclosure, by fixing the period at which it may be foreclosed; meanwhile the stock would no doubt be filled up.

This, then, is our plan: by it we believe that a much larger sum may be raised than will be required to accomplish the junction of Lake Erie with the Ohio river. It is submitted to the consideration of our fellow-citizens.

MUTIUS SCÆVOLA.

August 1, 1824.

☞The papers that republished the first number, are requested to insert the present.

We learn from the American Republican, that Mr. Treziyulny, one of the Canal Commissioners informed the editor of that paper that, in his opinion, "*A Canal for sloop navigation from Philadelphia to Harrisburgh is quite practicable!!!*" Lanc. Jour.

From the same paper we learn that on the route they are now exploring, "there would be a summit level of about 60 miles, which would command such a quantity of water, that from this level to Philadelphia on the eastern section, and from it to near Harrisburgh on the western section, where he supposes it will fall into the Susquehanna, there would be no need to take in as feeders, any of the streams over which the canal will pass. The ground of this route is extremely favorable to speedy excavation, and will contain the water well. It is supposed a great part might be cut for a sum not exceeding $1500 per mile. This route passes through the valley ridge at Henderson's Gap, crosses the Pequea valley to the Welsh mountain, keeps along the south side of it about the height the land is cleared to its western extremity; turns round the end of it and passing up the northern side, at the same altitude, till it goes about half a mile above Churchtown, where it crosses a dividing ridge in the Conestoga valley. This is as far as they had levelled on Saturday morning last. They intended to pursue the side of a ridge, which lies on the north of the Conestoga, about 15 miles, before they leave the summit level." *Ib.*

PUBLIC DINNER.

A number of the citizens of Pittsburgh, considering the present a fit opportunity to express their heartfelt gratitude towards the man who projected, and vigorously supported, the noble system for the protection of the domestic industry of the United States, having met, pursuant to public notice, directed the following note to be addressed to Mr. Baldwin.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1824.

HON. HENRY BALDWIN,

Sir,—At a meeting of manufacturers and others, citizens of Pittsburgh, on Friday evening last, the undersigned were appointed a committee, on behalf of the citizens there assembled, to invite you to partake of a Public Dinner, at Ramsay's Hotel, on Thursday next—as a small tribute of respect for your untiring zeal and indefatigable exertions to promote the Domestic Industry of our country.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizens,

James Arthurs,
Benj. Bakewell,
Felix Brunot,
Alex'r. M'Clurg,
Chris'r. Magee,
A. Sidney T. Mountain.

ANSWER.

Gentlemen,—I shall, with much pleasure, accept your kind invitation to dine at Mr. Ramsay's on Thursday. The proofs of public confidence which I have received, the approbation of my conduct as their representative, which my neighbors and fellow-citizens are pleased to express, are cherished with a deep sense of gratitude, as the dearest and highest reward of my efforts to promote the welfare of our common country. The people of the district and the city, have already given me evidence of their esteem, to the full measure of my expectations and even of my pride, certainly beyond my deserts. Its continuance, when I am neither a candidate nor expectant for their suffrages, excites my warmest feelings. I am, Gentlemen,

Your's with esteem,

HENRY BALDWIN.

Messrs. Arthurs, Bakewell, Brunot, M'Clurg, Magee, and Mountain.

On Thursday, the 5th inst. at 3 o'clock, a large number of citizens assembled at the Pittsburgh Hotel, where they sat down to a very sumptuous and splendid entertainment. Mr. Benjamin Page presided, assisted by John M'Donald, Esq. and Mr. A. Beelen. A very correct likeness of Mr. Baldwin, executed by our young townsman, Mr. J. R. Lambdin, graced the end of the room over the president's chair.

After the removal of the cloth the following toasts were drunk.

[The regular toasts appeared in last week's Gazette. The last of these was]

13. *Our distinguished Guest, Henry Baldwin.*

Mr. *Baldwin* then rose, and expressed the grateful feelings with which he received this evidence of the confidence and approbation of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. He remarked, that, in relation to the great subject on which our opinions were now so happily united, he would take the liberty of reminding the company, that there was one man to whom the country was indebted more than any other, for the progress of a system which embraced the whole industry of the nation; that for the protection of the interests of navigation, commerce and manufactures—for the construction of roads and canals—the efforts of Mr. Clay had been uniform and zealous—confining himself to no one branch, he had been the strenuous advocate of the system, on national principles, embracing all alike, without local or partial views. Mr. Baldwin concluded by offering as a toast:

Henry Clay and the American system.

Which was received with great applause by the company.

VOLUNTEERS.

By James Ross, Esq.—Domestic Manufactures. The most precious protection to them—a steady preference in the home market.

By Judge Shaler.—The State of Connecticut. Whilst she can manufacture such domestic fabrics as *Baldwin* and *Tod*, she will scarcely need a *tariff* for the protection of genius and perseverance.

By J. S. Craft, Esq.—Robert Fulton and Oliver Evans, inventors of Steam Engines. They have furnished us with the most useful, economical and tractable power of art or nature.

By Mr. James Ekin.—H. Niles, the early, able and indefatigable advocate of the *tariff*.

By Mr. James Arthurs. General Jackson.

By A. S. T. Mountain, Esq.—The memory of Parker Campbell.

By Mr. A. Beelen.—James Ross, Esq. the veteran friend of Manufactures.

By John M'Donald, Esq.—The father of our country—General Washington.

From the New-York Statesman, July 29.

Several gentlemen have arrived in town this week from New-Orleans, Mobile and Blakely, by the way of Pittsburgh and Lake Erie. Those from the first mentioned place ascended the Mississippi; and those from Alabama travelled by land to Nashville, Tennessee; thence decended the Cumberland river, and proceeded up the Ohio to Pittsburgh by steam-boats.—From the latter place they passed in stages to Detroit, where they embarked in the elegant steam-boat Superior, Captain Bunker, for Buffalo; thence by the Erie canal to Albany, and down the Hudson to this city. They mention the interesting fact, that one-third of the passengers in the steam-boat were from the Gulf of Mexico, preferring this new route to the north, as being the cheapest, the most comfortable, and by far the most pleasant. It must indeed be a delightful tour in the warm season, affording a full view of some of the grandest scenery in the United States, comprising the rivers Mississippi, Ohio and the Hudson, the great western lakes, the Falls of Niagara, as well as the most stupendous artificial work of modern times. The day is not distant when this will become the fashionable route between the north and the south, the canal forming an important link in the golden chain of commerce and intercourse, to bind together remote parts of the union.

Captain Riley, well known for his sufferings in Africa, has laid out a town in Ohio, called by him after the consul who was instrumental in liberating him from slavery, *Willshire.* "His town" thrives fast, and he is elected a Representative in the Legislature of that State.

Mr. Murray, a bookseller in London, has given Washington Irving, $7000 for the copy-right of his new novel.

Foreign News.

New-York, Aug. 2.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Cortes, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 28th of June. The most interesting part of their contents relate to

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Hyperion frigate had arrived at Portsmouth from Laguira, supposed to have despatches on board from the British agents in Colombia, which had occasioned a considerable sensation in London. A private letter brought by this vessel contained a report, that instructions had been sent by one of the independent governments to the agent in London, to purchase vessels of war of a large class, in order to enable them to place their navy on an equal footing with that of Spain, which was expected in the southern ocean. The speech of the President of Colombia to the Congress, is largely drawn upon by the London papers, and spoken of in unqualified terms of approbation. Some insinuations having been thrown out in a Boston paper, that the English government was not sincere in its professions of friendship towards South America, the London Courier repels this by alleging that it proceeds from jealousy on the part of our merchants, England being "the formidable competitor of the latter in supplying the new and daily increasing demands of South America, and it is a contrivance just suited to a mere trader, to excite distrust of the honesty of a rival.

"The open, firm, dignified and prudent policy, continues the Courier, which has been pursued with regard to South America, requires no vindication." The Paris papers, alluding to the declaration of Sir James Mackintosh, in the House of Commons, that England is at full liberty to act, with regard to South America, as her own interests may dictate, without any regard to Spain, ask, in a sneering manner, who gave this liberty to England? and remark, with an affectation of surprise, that the language of the British minister was in perfect accordance with the joy of the English newspapers. The Madrid Gazette, on the other hand, considers the "reconquest of the ancient Spanish possessions" as a thing perfectly easy, though in its sage lucubrations on that subject, it obviously hints at the probability of a failure, but endeavors to console itself by attempting to prove "that it is a great error to suppose that the independence of Spanish America will be established like that of the United States of North America." It seems obvious from this, that Ferdinand calculates on something like liberty being established in his former possessions, tho' he wishes to banish the disgraceful idea from his mind, that it will be to the extent enjoyed in this country. As to France, her government appears to be bewildered on the subject, and to be smarting under the disappointment consequent on being baffled by the decided stand taken by the British government.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

According to accounts from Nuremberg of the 16th June, the Turkish divan had resolved not to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia until the result of the present campaign against the Greeks was known. A note to this effect had been transmitted to England and Austria, that these powers, in their capacity of mediators, might send a copy to Alexander. The Greek congress was proceeding in its deliberations at Salonica, and nothing had occurred to change the aspect of their affairs. The approach of the Turkish army, now represented, on paper, at 60,000 strong, had caused no particular alarm.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The latest accounts from Madrid indicate the approach of an important crisis in the affairs of Spain. Troops from Carthagena were advancing on the metropolis, where an impress for the army had taken place of all the paupers and unemployed persons. More French troops were likewise pouring into the kingdom, and the greatest distrust prevailed among all classes. The king remained in retirement, waiting the result of the struggle between the ultras and the constitutionalists, and dreading the effects of a storm which he is utterly incapable of controlling. The decree of amnesty had proved a mere mockery, and it continued to be asserted that much distress prevailed in some of the provinces from the failure of the harvest. In Catalonia the inhabitants rose in mass, and seized a quantity of corn, the landing of which the custom-house officers had attempted to prevent, in virtue a non-importation law.

The Lisbon Gazette contains a long article, narrating the recent occurrences, and attempting to exculpate Don Miguel, who, it asserts, was only the tool in the hands of certain desperate and crafty aspirants. This document, says the London Courier, was considered of sufficient importance to be transmitted to the English ministers, and "though not professing to be such, it may be regarded as a state paper, drawn up for the purpose of developing to all Europe the origin and nature of a conspiracy which threatened the subversion of the Portuguese monarchy." The king had followed up his former declaration, by calling together the ancient cortes.

FRANCE.—No successor had been appointed to Chateaubriand, and it was believed that M. de Villele would hold the portefeuille of foreign affairs for some time to come. The discarded minister was said to be occupied in writing an account of his ministry, which was expected to appear in July. The Venus frigate, which was despatched in March last to the coast of Africa, had returned to Toulon, after having touched at Senegal, Goree, Cayenne, Martinique and Newfoundland. The receiver general at Amiens, a Frenchman, had committed a fraud on Messrs. Rothschilds to the amount of 9670 pounds sterling. A disorder of a serious nature having appeared at Naples, goods arriving from thence in the ports of France, had been subjected to quarantine.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The King of England was expected to pay a visit to Carlsbad during the summer. He was to prorogue parliament in person on the 25th June. The London Gazette contains a long account of the defeat of the army by the Ashantees. The memorial of the pretended Louis XVI, is copied in all the London papers. The sickness of Madam Riego had terminated in her decease.—M'Cready, who was said to have retired to the bosom of the church, still occupied his place on the stage. He personated *Cardinal* Woolsey on the 23d June.

Mr. Graham, accompanied by captain Beaufort, of the Guards, ascended in a balloon from White Conduit House, and after remaining one hour and three minutes suspended, like Mahomet's coffin between heaven and earth, descended at Tunbridge, 33 miles from London. Mr. Graham states that he reached the altitude of two miles and a half. It is said that Mr. Kean shortly intends to perform some of his most popular characters at the Theatre Français, Paris.

Business in the money market had somewhat revived. In foreign securities there was little difference. An express from Paris announced a slight improvement in the French Rentes.

A Liverpool paper of the 19th thus announces the arrival of Mr. Randolph, our distinguished and eccentric countryman: "The honorable John Randolph, of the United States, accompanied by his *lady*, arrived here Monday last, in the packet ship Nestor." [O, fie! Mr. Randolph never was married in his life. How could they say, then, that he had "his lady" with him? This is absolute scandal.]

Norfolk Herald.

SOUTH-AMERICA.

Latest and important from the Pacific.

Recapture of Lima.—The schooner Ardent captain Bossiere, arrived at Baltimore on Saturday night, in 22 days from Porto Bello. The Editors of the Baltimore American learn, verbally, from capt. B. that about the last of May news reached Panama, that, owing to the disaffection of the Peruvians, Gen. Bolivar had embarked most of his army on board the Peruvian and Colombian navy, then at Callao, and retired to Truxillo—leaving a Peruvian Colonel in command of the garrison. Shortly after leaving Callao, indeed before he had lost sight of the place, he had the mortification of seeing the Peruvian flag hauled down and the Spanish colors hoisted. A short time after, news was received of the abolition of the Constitutional Government of Spain; upon the receipt of which most of the Spanish troops in Peru refused to acknowledge the absolute government of the King. Availing himself of this circumstance, Bolivar immediately returned to Callao, and was joined by a great number of Spanish troops, as also by the faction in Peru, who had before opposed him on the ground, (as was said by them) that he had come not to assist them, but of conquering in the name of Colombia. He had again taken possession of Callao, and was marching on, with every prospect of bringing the war to a speedy close. On the 25th of June a reinforcement of between 2 and 300 troops from Colombia, had passed Chagres, on their way to Panama, to embark for Peru, taking with them a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and cordage, &c. for the navy. A report prevailed throughout the country, that a treaty of Alliance had been formed between Colombia and Hayti, in which the latter agrees to furnish 4000 troops completely armed for the assistance of the former, and which were daily expected. On the 24th of June, the French brig of war Gazelle arrived at Chagres from Martinique, bringing an agent from the French government to reside at Panama, who had been well received.

A few days before Capt. B. left Panama a brig arrived from Callao with *official accounts* (letters from President Bolivar to the Intendant) stating the surrender of that port and the city of Lima to his forces on his appearance, without resistance.

On the 3d of July, Captain B. left, off Chagres, the Colombian frigate Colombia, Commodore Chitty, and six or eight other vessels of war, which had brought the above mentioned reinforcement to Chagres.—They intended to sail for Carthagena. No American vessels were left at Panama.

The frigate United States, had arrived at Callao, to relieve the Franklin 74, which sailed for the United States on the 10th of May.

A Dr. Thornton had projected a balloon, and solicited subscribers at ten guineas each to patronize his scheme. He describes this new vehicle as having wings and a tail, worked by a steam engine and mechanical powers; made to ascend and descend at pleasure, and to travel 100 miles within the hour, in any direction, and to carry letters and persons to any distance. *English paper.*

A Fact.—A Dandy, having unfortunately caught himself on fire when just going to bed at an inn, a concourse of attendants, on hearing his cries, rushed to his assistance. The fire having been quelled without much ado, how it happened was the general question "Why," replied the youth, "I was just taking a last peep at the glass when somehow or other the flame of the candle communicated with the ornaments of my night cap."

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1824.

CANALS.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

IN a number published in this Gazette, on the 28th of May, we endeavored to draw the attention of those counties immediately affected by it, to the projected canal between the waters of French Creek and Lake Erie. Since that date, the general government—to which, after all, we must look for every scheme of extraordinary magnificence, or of universal advantage—has appointed one of the ablest boards of commissioners that has ever been employed, for the exploration of the routes to connect the waters of the Ohio and Lake Erie. This, therefore, seems a very appropriate moment to renew the subject in the public prints.

There can be no question of the utility of this canal; but there are two uncertainties necessary to be met. The first is, whether funds can be procured to effect the object, after the route is ascertained: for it would be time lost to explore the site, if, when it is determined, money should be wanting for the operation. This first question it shall be our task to attempt answering.

The second uncertainty is, respecting the practicability of making a canal through that section of country; and if (as it certainly is) it be practicable, which is the most economical, or the best location. To settle this is the object of the present commission of engineers.

In detailing our plan for raising funds to be applied to the scheme, we shall advance one or two positions that may, at first view, seem to require defence. To undertake that defence, by all the arguments that appear to us applicable, would swell this essay to a pamphlet; we shall therefore argue as shortly as possible. But we must ask that the propositions to which we allude, shall not be condemned at the first sight, for we are persuaded (and hope our readers will be so) that on consideration they will appear equally justifiable and efficacious; and that, if they should be somewhat rigorous, they are sanctioned by the end, which is, to fill the western part of the state with population and wealth, to dig the canal between the Allegheny and the Susquehanna, to diffuse the comforts and conveniences of life through the country, to furnish markets for the overflowing produce of the interior, to spread the means of indulgence, and to increase the mass of human happiness.

The report of the commissioners of this state, made to the Legislature on the 30th of January last, estimated the expense of the route by the Conneyaut Lake, and the Conneyaut Creek, at $632,970. This project is to abandon the Creek at or near Lexington, and to make a canal, 7 miles and 140 perches long, to the Elk, or Crooked Creek; the expense of which section of the work is laid down at $207,205. This plan will be abandoned, and the course of the Conneyaut Creek will be followed to its mouth, (if the Big Beaver and Grand River be not preferred,) which will certainly save one-third of the expense of the former. But no allowance is made in the report for cones or breakwaters at the harbor, which will make the expense of the route by the whole creek, equal to the estimate of the report for that which leaves the Creek at Lexington, on which, however, the same expenses would have to be incurred, in order to secure the harbor: we have also seen the actual expense of an undertaking always exceed the estimate: instead, therefore, of confining ourselves to this estimate, we shall be agreeably disappointed if the expense do not arrive at $850,000. On the mode of raising this amount, we enter without further preamble; proposing, that

1st. Books be opened, as usual, for stock subscriptions in this state, in New-York, in Ohio, and in all the states bordering upon the waters of the Mississippi, where considerable sums will be collected, particularly in New-York; because she will permanently share in the prosperity of the west, by means of her canal, and because she will have a monopoly of the commerce until the canal is made between the Susquehanna and Allegheny, which will not be done for several years after the other is finished.

2d. The state will unquestionably contribute by an appropriation; and probably the United States will not long defer adopting the policy of fostering internal improvements, when this will be among the first to which their attention will be turned.

3d. To permit 75 per cent of subscriptions to the stock to be satisfied by cultivable land *on the canal route*, to be taken at the rate of the valuation in the triennial assessment last previous to the incorporation of the company; such land to have a depth equal only to one third of its front on the canal, and not to exceed a mile in depth, which will limit the subscriptions in land to 1920 acres each, at the utmost—not less than five acres, in a body, to be received.—These lands will rise in value at least five-fold, as soon as the canal is actually commenced; because the population will throng to its side: the company will be able to sell, or to mortgage, immediately, at the advanced price, and thus the canal will in fact pay for itself. It is sufficiently evident that the owner of 100 acres will give 50 of them at $4, (and generally the tracts are not rated higher in the assessment) altho' he be sure they will sell for $20 per acre in the hands of the canal company; because his remaining 50 acres will also sell for $20 each—indeed they will sell higher; for, the addition of a neighbor on each side will raise the price somewhat above the rate at which the other two lots sold, by a natural consequence.—The effect would be, that whereas his 100 acres were worth $400, by subscribing 50 acres at $4, and $50 in money, he would enhance the value of his remaining 50 acres to $1000; therefore it would be the height of absurdity not to subscribe. These numbers may at first view appear extravagant, but we maintain that it is only moderate to state the price of a tract, now valued at $4 in the assessment, at $20 if the canal touches it. The reason for limiting the price at which the land shall be received, is to prevent the rapacity of some persons, who might set on it the value to be acquired by the contact of the work.

4th. To permit subscriptions to the stock to be made, to the amount of 75 per cent, in labor, on the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same inspection and approval by the engineer, as in cases of ordinary contracts for labor, as well as the same penalties for non-performance: the certificate of stock not to be issuable to such subscriber, until he produce the receipts of the engineers for the completion of the amount of labor—the cash payment, of 25 per cent, being made presently after subscribing.

It shall never be permitted to discharge part of the subscription in land, and the rest in labor, or vice versa; but the amount of 25 per cent shall always be paid in cash. The subscriptions under this and the last section to be designated as such, at the time of subscribing.

5th. The counties lying on either side of the canal, or the rivers into which it discharges, (according to a list to be made) shall be authorized to subscribe for stock to a given amount. The funds to pay therefor, to be collected in three years, from the persons who have not contributed to the undertaking an amount equal to three years' road tax; the amount laid on such person not to exceed his road tax in each year. The dividends or interest from the stock, to go always towards the discharge of the cost of repairing the roads.

This article will be complained of by all who desire that others should pay for their indulgencies, "to take up what they laid not down, and to reap where they have not sowed." Men who have no earthly objection to profiting of all the advantages of the work, of selling their produce, and of enhancing the value of their lands, provided other people pay for them, but who would not voluntarily contribute a dollar to any undertaking of public utility, by which others might profit with themselves. By this most unjust procedure, the man of liberal disposition and extended benevolence is made the prey of the niggard whose evil qualities are pampered at the expense of the well-disposed; and yet, almost all our public works in this country have been thus carried on.—Such absurdity, this proposition is intended to remedy, by compelling every one of those immediately benefited by the canal to contribute to its accomplishment. Nor will this be a partial tax, since the amount granted by the state will operate on the other parts, by appropriating funds which have been almost altogether raised from them. It is also, in fact, a temporary loan, raised in the counties, because the interest would be applied to the diminution of the road tax: if it should be thought expedient when the stock becomes saleable, it may be sold by the counties, and by means of the sum arising from it, the road tax would be dispensed with for two or three years. But even it were a partial tax, it is not as much so as the shop tax, and is to be raised from the place which is to be immediately benefited by it—benefited in a degree that will increase the price of flour and other produce to the double, and of real estate four or five fold; besides that every dollar raised will be immediately spent upon the spot, and returned to those who paid it, in payment for labor, land and provisions.

6th. All land or water, required for the use of the canal or its auxiliaries, may be taken, and the jury of damages shall not rate the price higher than the valuation fixed in the last triennial assessment previous to the enactment of the law of incorporation. No damages awarded against the canal to exceed the said triennial assessment. Timber, stone, or other materials, taken by the canal, to be valued by arbitrators, with the option of dissenting from the award, and taking the land on which they are at the above-mentioned valuation.

The reason of these provisions is sufficiently evident. The experience of other canals and of the roads has shown, that as soon as a route is laid out, men are found upon it who suppose the scheme cannot be carried into execution without their property, and as it must be bought, they suppose the moment is come to sell it at much more than it is worth—thus, taking advantage of the public necessities, they rate the land at the price it will have after the scheme is completed (which their perversity retards,) instead of its present market price; than which nothing can be more unfair.

If the canal is ever to be made, nothing will effect the object but strict economy, and restriction of all who are disposed to defraud or impose on it. Some limitation must be fixed to the price, or damages, the canal will have to pay; and although the assessment is defective, yet it approaches nearer than any other mode of ascertaining the values, having been made at a time when the price could not be affected by the the influence of the canal itself. We see that allowing juries to value the land or the damages *after* the route is laid, will not do. We see what this is in practice. In short, a man's private interest, even if it were necessary to sacrifice it, must give way to the public benefit. But here would be no sacrifice; for it would be an immediate sale of land, now but a dull article, and another price would be paid in the rise of the part left in the owner's hands, not to speak of the market brought to his very barn door.

7th. In addition to the above sources of funds, one is reserved, in case the others fall short of the object, viz: mortgage of the canal itself; by which a sum equal to three-fourths of the total capital, but certainly to half of it, may be raised: the canal to be secured from foreclosure, by fixing the period at which it may be foreclosed; meanwhile the stock would no doubt be filled up.

This, then, is our plan: by it we believe that a much larger sum may be raised than will be required to accomplish the junction of Lake Erie with the Ohio river. It is submitted to the consideration of our fellow-citizens.

MUTIUS SCÆVOLA.

August 1, 1824.

☞The papers that republished the first number, are requested to insert the present.

We learn from the American Republican, that Mr. Treziyulny, one of the Canal Commissioners informed the editor of that paper that, in his opinion, "*A Canal for sloop navigation from Philadelphia to Harrisburgh is quite practicable!!!*" Lanc. Jour.

From the same paper we learn that on the route they are now exploring, "there would be a summit level of about 60 miles, which would command such a quantity of water, that from this level to Philadelphia on the eastern section, and from it to near Harrisburgh on the western section, where he supposes it will fall into the Susquehanna, there would be no need to take in as feeders, any of the streams over which the canal will pass. The ground of this route is extremely favorable to speedy excavation, and will contain the water well. It is supposed a great part might be cut for a sum not exceeding $1500 per mile. This route passes through the valley ridge at Henderson's Gap, crosses the Pequea valley to the Welsh mountain, keeps along the south side of it about the height the land is cleared to its western extremity; turns round the end of it and passing up the northern side, at the same altitude, till it goes about half a mile above Churchtown, where it crosses a dividing ridge in the Conestoga valley. This is as far as they had levelled on Saturday morning last. They intended to pursue the side of a ridge, which lies on the north of the Conestoga, about 15 miles, before they leave the summit level." *Ib.*

PUBLIC DINNER.

A number of the citizens of Pittsburgh, considering the present a fit opportunity to express their heartfelt gratitude towards the man who projected, and vigorously supported, the noble system for the protection of the domestic industry of the United States, having met, pursuant to public notice, directed the following note to be addressed to Mr. Baldwin.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1824.

HON. HENRY BALDWIN,

Sir,—At a meeting of manufacturers and others, citizens of Pittsburgh, on Friday evening last, the undersigned were appointed a committee, on behalf of the citizens there assembled, to invite you to partake of a Public Dinner, at Ramsay's Hotel, on Thursday next—as a small tribute of respect for your untiring zeal and indefatigable exertions to promote the Domestic Industry of our country.

Respectfully, your fellow-citizens,
James Arthurs,
Benj. Bakewell,
Felix Brunot,
Alex'r. M'Clurg,
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A. Sidney T. Mountain.

ANSWER.

Gentlemen,—I shall, with much pleasure, accept your kind invitation to dine at Mr. Ramsay's on Thursday. The proofs of public confidence which I have received, the approbation of my conduct as their representative, which my neighbors and fellow-citizens are pleased to express, are cherished with a deep sense of gratitude, as the dearest and highest reward of my efforts to promote the welfare of our common country. The people of the district and the city, have already given me evidence of their esteem, to the full measure of my expectations and even of my pride, certainly beyond my deserts. Its continuance, when I am neither a candidate nor expectant for their suffrages, excites my warmest feelings. I am, Gentlemen,

Your's with esteem,
HENRY BALDWIN.

Messrs. Arthurs, Bakewell, Brunot, M'Clurg, Magee, and Mountain.

On Thursday, the 5th inst. at 3 o'clock, a large number of citizens assembled at the Pittsburgh Hotel, where they sat down to a very sumptuous and splendid entertainment. Mr. Benjamin Page presided, assisted by John M'Donald, Esq. and Mr. A. Beelen. A very correct likeness of Mr. Baldwin, executed by our young townsman, Mr. J. R. Lambdin, graced the end of the room over the president's chair.

After the removal of the cloth the following toasts were drunk.

[The regular toasts appeared in last week's Gazette. The last of these was]

13. *Our distinguished Guest, Henry Baldwin.*

Mr. *Baldwin* then rose, and expressed the grateful feelings with which he received this evidence of the confidence and approbation of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. He remarked, that, in relation to the great subject on which our opinions were now so happily united, he would take the liberty of reminding the company, that there was one man to whom the country was indebted more than any other, for the progress of a system which embraced the whole industry of the nation; that for the protection of the interests of navigation, commerce and manufactures—for the construction of roads and canals—the efforts of Mr. Clay had been uniform and zealous—confining himself to no one branch, he had been the strenuous advocate of the system, on national principles, embracing all alike, without local or partial views. Mr. Baldwin concluded by offering as a toast:

Henry Clay and the American system.

Which was received with great applause by the company.

VOLUNTEERS.

By James Ross, Esq.—Domestic Manufactures. The most precious protection to them—a steady preference in the home market.

By Judge Shaler.—The State of Connecticut. Whilst she can manufacture such domestic fabrics as *Baldwin* and *Tod*, she will scarcely need a *tariff* for the protection of genius and perseverance.

By J. S. Craft, Esq.—Robert Fulton and Oliver Evans, inventors of Steam Engines. They have furnished us with the most useful, economical and tractable power of art or nature.

By Mr. James Ekin.—H. Niles, the early, able and indefatigable advocate of the *tariff*.

By Mr. James Arthurs. General Jackson.

By A. S. T. Mountain, Esq.—The memory of Parker Campbell.

By Mr. A. Beelen.—James Ross, Esq. the veteran friend of Manufactures.

By John M'Donald, Esq.—The father of our country—General Washington.

From the New-York Statesman, July 29.

Several gentlemen have arrived in town this week from New-Orleans, Mobile and Blakely, by the way of Pittsburgh and Lake Erie. Those from the first mentioned place ascended the Mississippi; and those from Alabama travelled by land to Nashville, Tennessee; thence decended the Cumberland river, and proceeded up the Ohio to Pittsburgh by steam-boats.—From the latter place they passed in stages to Detroit, where they embarked in the elegant steam-boat Superior, Captain Bunker, for Buffalo; thence by the Erie canal to Albany, and down the Hudson to this city. They mention the interesting fact, that one-third of the passengers in the steam-boat were from the Gulf of Mexico, preferring this new route to the north, as being the cheapest, the most comfortable, and by far the most pleasant. It must indeed be a delightful tour in the warm season, affording a full view of some of the grandest scenery in the United States, comprising the rivers Mississippi, Ohio and the Hudson, the great western lakes, the Falls of Niagara, as well as the most stupendous artificial work of modern times. The day is not distant when this will become the fashionable route between the north and the south, the canal forming an important link in the golden chain of commerce and intercourse, to bind together remote parts of the union.

Captain Riley, well known for his sufferings in Africa, has laid out a town in Ohio, called by him after the consul who was instrumental in liberating him from slavery, *Willshire.* "His town" thrives fast, and he is elected a Representative in the Legislature of that State.

Mr. Murray, a bookseller in London, has given Washington Irving, $7000 for the copy-right of his new novel.

Foreign News.

New-York, Aug. 2.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Cortes, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 24th, and Liverpool to the 26th of June. The most interesting part of their contents relate to

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Hyperion frigate had arrived at Portsmouth from Laguira, supposed to have despatches on board from the British agents in Colombia, which had occasioned a considerable sensation in London. A private letter brought by this vessel contained a report, that instructions had been sent by one of the independent governments to the agent in London, to purchase vessels of war of a large class, in order to enable them to place their navy on an equal footing with that of Spain, which was expected in the southern ocean. The speech of the President of Colombia to the Congress, is largely drawn upon by the London papers, and spoken of in unqualified terms of approbation. Some insinuations having been thrown out in a Boston paper, that the English government was not sincere in its professions of friendship towards South America, the London Courier repels this by alleging that it proceeds from jealousy on the part of our merchants, England being "the formidable competitor of the latter in supplying the new and daily increasing demands of South America, and it is a contrivance just suited to a mere trader, to excite distrust of the honesty of a rival.

"The open, firm, dignified and prudent policy, continues the Courier, which has been pursued with regard to South America, requires no vindication." The Paris papers, alluding to the declaration of Sir James Mackintosh, in the House of Commons, that England is at full liberty to act, with regard to South America, as her own interests may dictate, without any regard to Spain, ask, in a sneering manner, who gave this liberty to England? and remark, with an affectation of surprise, that the language of the British minister was in perfect accordance with the joy of the English newspapers. The Madrid Gazette, on the other hand, considers the "reconquest of the ancient Spanish possessions" as a thing perfectly easy, though in its sage lucubrations on that subject, it obviously hints at the probability of a failure, but endeavors to console itself by attempting to prove "that it is a great error to suppose that the independence of Spanish America will be established like that of the United States of North America." It seems obvious from this, that Ferdinand calculates on something like liberty being established in his former possessions, tho' he wishes to banish the disgraceful idea from his mind, that it will be to the extent enjoyed in this country. As to France, her government appears to be bewildered on the subject, and to be smarting under the disappointment consequent on being baffled by the decided stand taken by the British government.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

According to accounts from Nuremberg of the 16th June, the Turkish divan had resolved not to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia until the result of the present campaign against the Greeks was known. A note to this effect had been transmitted to England and Austria, that these powers, in their capacity of mediators, might send a copy to Alexander. The Greek congress was proceeding in its deliberations at Salonica, and nothing had occurred to change the aspect of their affairs. The approach of the Turkish army, now represented, on paper, at 60,000 strong, had caused no particular alarm.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The latest occounts from Madrid indicate the approach of an important crisis in the affairs of Spain. Troops from Carthagena were advancing on the metropolis, where an impress for the army had taken place of all the paupers and unemployed persons. More French troops were likewise pouring into the kingdom, and the greatest distrust prevailed among all classes. The king remained in retirement, waiting the result of the struggle between the ultras and the constitutionalists, and dreading the effects of a storm which he is utterly incapable of controlling. The decree of amnesty had proved a mere mockery, and it continued to be asserted that much distress prevailed in some of the provinces from the failure of the harvest. In Catalonia the inhabitants rose in mass, and seized a quantity of corn, the landing of which the custom-house officers had attempted to prevent, in virtue a non-importation law.

The Lisbon Gazette contains a long article, narrating the recent occurrences, and attempting to exculpate Don Miguel, who, it asserts, was only the tool in the hands of certain desperate and crafty aspirants. This document, says the London Courier, was considered of sufficient importance to be transmitted to the English ministers, and "though not professing to be such, it may be regarded as a state paper, drawn up for the purpose of developing to all Europe the origin and nature of a conspiracy which threatened the subversion of the Portuguese monarchy." The king had followed up his former declaration, by calling together the ancient cortes.

FRANCE.—No successor had been appointed to Chateaubriand, and it was believed that M. de Villele would hold the portefeuille of foreign affairs for some time to come. The discarded minister was said to be occupied in writing an account of his ministry, which was expected to appear in July. The Venus frigate, which was despatched in March last to the coast of Africa, had returned to Toulon, after having touched at Senegal, Goree, Cayenne, Martinique and Newfoundland. The receiver general at Amiens, a Frenchman, had committed a fraud on Messrs. Rothschilds to the amount of 9670 pounds sterling. A disorder of a serious nature having appeared at Naples, goods arriving from thence in the ports of France, had been subjected to quarantine.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The King of England was expected to pay a visit to Carlsbad during the summer. He was to prorogue parliament in person on the 25th June. The London Gazette contains a long account of the defeat of the army by the Ashantees. The memorial of the pretended Louis XVI, is copied in all the London papers. The sickness of Madam Riego had terminated in her decease.—M'Cready, who was said to have retired to the bosom of the church, still occupied his place on the stage. He personated *Cardinal* Woolsey on the 23d June.

Mr. Graham, accompanied by captain Beaufort, of the Guards, ascended in a balloon from White Conduit House, and after remaining one hour and three minutes suspended, like Mahomet's coffin between heaven and earth, descended at Tunbridge, 33 miles from London. Mr. Graham states that he reached the altitude of two miles and a half. It is said that Mr. Kean shortly intends to perform some of his most popular characters at the Theatre Français, Paris.

Business in the money market had somewhat revived. In foreign securities there was little difference. An express from Paris announced a slight improvement in the French Rentes.

A Liverpool paper of the 19th thus announces the arrival of Mr. Randolph, our distinguished and eccentric countryman: "The honorable John Randolph, of the United States, accompanied by his *lady*, arrived here Monday last, in the packet ship Nestor." [O, fie! Mr. Randolph never was married in his life. How could they say, then, that he had "his lady" with him? This is absolute scandal.]

Norfolk Herald.

SOUTH-AMERICA.

Latest and important from the Pacific.

Recapture of Lima.—The schooner Ardent captain Bossiere, arrived at Baltimore on Saturday night, in 22 days from Porto Bello. The Editors of the Baltimore American learn, verbally, from capt. B. that about the last of May news reached Panama, that, owing to the disaffection of the Peruvians, Gen. Bolivar had embarked most of his army on board the Peruvian and Colombian navy, then at Callao, and retired to Truxillo—leaving a Peruvian Colonel in command of the garrison. Shortly after leaving Callao, indeed before he had lost sight of the place, he had the mortification of seeing the Peruvian flag hauled down and the Spanish colors hoisted. A short time after, news was received of the abolition of the Constitutional Government of Spain; upon the receipt of which most of the Spanish troops in Peru refused to acknowledge the absolute government of the King. Availing himself of this circumstance, Bolivar immediately returned to Callao, and was joined by a great number of Spanish troops, as also by the faction in Peru, who had before opposed him on the ground, (as was said by them) that he had come not to assist them, but of conquering in the name of Colombia. He had again taken possession of Callao, and was marching on, with every prospect of bringing the war to a speedy close. On the 25th of June a reinforcement of between 2 and 300 troops from Colombia, had passed Chagres, on their way to Panama, to embark for Peru, taking with them a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and cordage, &c. for the navy. A report prevailed throughout the country, that a treaty of Alliance had been formed between Colombia and Hayti, in which the latter agrees to furnish 4000 troops completely armed for the assistance of the former, and which were daily expected. On the 24th of June, the French brig of war Gazelle arrived at Chagres from Martinique, bringing an agent from the French government to reside at Panama, who had been well received.

A few days before Capt. B. left Panama a brig arrived from Callao with *official accounts* (letters from President Bolivar to the Intendant) stating the surrender of that port and the city of Lima to his forces on his appearance, without resistance.

On the 3d of July, Captain B. left, off Chagres, the Colombian frigate Colombia, Commodore Chitty, and six or eight other vessels of war, which had brought the above mentioned reinforcement to Chagres.—They intended to sail for Carthagena. No American vessels were left at Panama.

The frigate United States, had arrived at Callao, to relieve the Franklin 74, which sailed for the United States on the 10th of May.

A Dr. Thornton had projected a balloon, and solicited subscribers at ten guineas each to patronize his scheme. He describes this new vehicle as having wings and a tail, worked by a steam engine and mechanical powers; made to ascend and descend at pleasure, and to travel 100 miles within the hour, in any direction, and to carry letters and persons to any distance. *English paper.*

A Fact.—A Dandy, having unfortunately caught himself on fire when just going to bed at an inn, a concourse of attendants, on hearing his cries, rushed to his assistance. The fire having been quelled without much ado, how it happened was the general question "Why," replied the youth, "I was just taking a last peep at the glass when somehow or other the flame of the candle communicated with the ornaments of my night cap."

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1824.

☞Lygus' poetical Translation in our next.

Appointment by the Governor.

Charles Von Bonnhorst, Esq. to be an Alderman for the City of Pittsburgh, in the room of Ephraim Pentland, Esq. recently appointed Recorder of the Mayor's Court.

On Saturday morning last, the body of a drowned man, whose name has since been ascertained to be *Cox*, was found in the Monongahela river, a short distance below the mouth of Turtle Creek. It appears he had been drowned while bathing, some days previous, near his residence, between Elizabeth-town and M'Keesport.

On Sunday last, a man named *Cleland*, was drowned in the Monongahela, a short distance above this city. He has left a wife and a numerous family of children, in indigent circumstances.

The new minister from France, baron de Mareuil, has taken up his residence at Washington city.

The Minister from the South-American Republic of Guatimala is also at Washington, and has been presented to the President.

La Fayette.—Measures have been adopted in most of our eastern cities for the reception and entertainment of this guest of the nation, as a guest, that is, free of cost to himself. It is proposed in the National Journal, that, whenever he leaves a city, a gentleman should be appointed to attend him and guard him from every expense, until he arrives at some other city. It is said the general is not rich, and it is supposed his departure to this country is delayed by the want of funds.

South America.—The news from Peru, by the way of the Isthmus, which we have copied from the Baltimore papers, is the most important for a long time received from abroad. The events detailed are probably decisive of the struggle for national independence in South America.

The caucus delegates of Lancaster county, to choose delegates to the Harrisburgh caucus convention, mustered but *three* men. One of these was made President, another Vice-President, and the third Secretary. For want of a fourth man, to make motions, no business could be done, and the meeting was adjourned sine die. We suspect the convention at Harrisburgh must have been but slimly attended.

New-York.—The Legislature of New-York convened at Albany, on the 2d inst. in pursuance of Gov. Yates's proclamation. On the opening of the session an able message was received from the Governor, recommending the passage of a law giving the choice of electors to the people, &c. Resolutions were immediately offered in each house, censuring the conduct of the governor in convening the legislature, and proposing an immediate adjournment. In the senate these resolutions passed by a vote of 21 to 10. In the house, after some boisterous debate, their discussion was suspended, and a resolution taken up for consideration, "That it is expedient to pass a law giving the people of this state the choice of electors," &c. No decision on this had taken place when the house adjourned on the second day of the session, though it appeared by one or two indirect votes that there was a considerable majority for it in the house.

From all this it is evident enough that nothing will be done, but that the legislature will retain the power in their own hands. It is now considered uncertain whether the vote of the state will be given to Adams or to Crawford—it is claimed by the friends of both.

The number of strangers in Albany is very great. During the debate in the house, and on a vote being taken which appeared favorable to the popular cause, boisterous cheering took place in the gallery. Very great excitement prevails among the people.

Virginia.—A convention of Delegates from the different districts of Virginia, met at Fredericksburgh, on the 28th ult. and nominated a complete state ticket for Jacksonian Electors. It is stated in one of the papers that about 3000 persons attended in Fredericksburgh on the day of the convention, and that great enthusiasm in favor of Jackson prevailed.

Louisiana.—The election in the City of New-Orleans has resulted in the choice of four assemblymen favorable to Jackson, one favorable to Clay, and one to Adams. Returns from the interior had been received, which left no doubt that Jackson's friends were triumphant throughout the state, in the choice of representatives. Several members who had attended the Clay caucus last winter, were rejected by their constituents. H. Johnson has been elected Governor of the state, and H. H. Gurley and Edward Livingston have been re-elected to Congress. It appears doubtful whether Mr. Brent has been re-elected; in the returns received, his opponent, Mr. Bullard, is 186 votes ahead of him.

Sea Coal.—Specimens of this valuable fossil have been found at two and a half miles distance from Boston. If extensive bodies of this species of fuel should be discovered so near that capital, its worth would exceed that of gold and silver mines.

N. Y. Statesm.

Hall's Letters.—Brig. Gen. Dearborn, in the absence of his father, the major-general, has commenced a series of letters, in reply to some observations contained in Gen. Hall's recent addresses to the pub-

Convention with Russia.—Mr. Lucius Bull, who arrived in this city a few days ago, was the bearer of despatches from our Minister at St. Petersburgh. By these, it appears that a Convention was concluded on the 5th—17th April last, between Mr. Middleton, on the part of the United States, and Count Nesselrode and Mr. Politica on the part of Russia. We understand that the Convention consists of six articles, in which all the points in dispute between the two governments are adjusted, in a manner the most honorable and advantageous to this country.

The 1st article authorizes the free navigation of the Pacific Ocean, by both parties, and recognises the right of fishing, and of landing on all points of the West coast not already occupied, in order to trade with the aborigines.

2d article provides, that the citizens or subjects of neither country shall land at points occupied by either, without the permission of the Governor or Commandant.

3d article fixes the boundary line at 54°, *north* of which the United States are not to form establishments, and *south* of which Russia cannot advance.

4th article allows free entrance, to both parties, for ten years, into all the gulphs, harbours, &c. of each, for the purposes of fishing and trading with the natives.

5th article interdicts a trade in fire arms and liquors; and provides that violations of this article shall be punished, not by seizure of the vessel, but by penalties, to be prescribed by each government, on its own citizens or subjects.

6th article prescribes that the ratification shall be changed within ten months from the date of the treaty.

This Convention may be regarded as a second signal effect of the manly and independent Message of our President to the late Congress. If the Emperor Alexander had left it to our own government to fix the terms of the treaty, it could not more completely have secured all our interests in the Pacific. We congratulate the country upon this new evidence of the excellence of the system which has been pursued by our present Administration.

National Journal.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, July 30.

During the storm which commenced last night at 9 o'clock, and continued with little intermission till 3 o'clock this morning, rain fell to the depth of *four inches sixty hundredths*. From the 1st to the 29th of the month, both days inclusive, the whole quantity that fell, was only *two inches ninety-eight hundredths*.

The flashes of lightning were frequent but not vivid, and the thunder was not of the loudest. Many cellars in different parts of the city were flooded, and in the vicinity, we fear, much damage was sustained. Two bridges, near Frankford were, we are told, carried away, and a similar fate is said to have befallen the floating bridge over the Schuylkill, at Gray's ferry. The bridge at Flat Rock, over the same river, received some damage, as did also Pool's Bridge, Front-street. The Globe Mill was damaged.—The stone bridge on the Lancaster road, three miles from this city, was destroyed by the flood. The dam at Fair Mount remains uninjured. We have no further particulars.

From the Lancaster Journal, August 9.

The Flood.—The rain which fell on the night of Thursday, the 29th, and on the morning of Friday last, though here but a gentle shower, has been so heavy over a considerable portion of our country, as to cause a most extraordinary rise of the waters, and to do very considerable damage. The Conestoga, near Churchtown, is said to have been 3 feet higher than it was ever known to be before.

In this county, the bridges at Hinkletown, at Martin's and at Kafroth's have been swept away, and the dam at Demuth's mill considerably, and that at Humes's factory slightly injured.

We are informed that much property was injured and lost in Maylandville. We have heard that a single individual there states his loss at upwards of $4000.

In Montgomery and Bucks counties, the roads are much injured, mill dams and fences swept away. As far as we have been able to gather information, the same misfortunes have befallen the people of Delaware and Chester counties. New Jersey has also suffered in mill dams, fences, hay and roads.

The dam of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, 3 miles below Reading, was considerably injured. The large and expensive aqueduct over Allegheny creek remains firm though the water was so high as to destroy Gibraltar Forge and a dwelling house, both about half a mile above the canal. The culverts in Geiger's meadow were destroyed by the breach in the mill dam above. Some small breaches have been made in the fresh embankments.—"Most of the waste wiers and aqueducts on the whole route of the canal, and the dams (except the one above mentioned) and the locks throughout, remain uninjured."

Mr. Rush, our minister at the court of St. James, has acknowledged the receipt of 6,600 pounds sterling, through Baring & Co. from the committee in this city appointed to receive contributions for the relief of the virtuous and patriotic Greeks. The Greek deputation in London have very feelingly noticed the liberality of the American contributors, and say that the government of Greece will hasten to express its sincere gratitude for such a generous and benevolent deed, which it must necessarily inspire in the hearts of all the Greeks.

N. Y. Gazette.

Fourth of July Toasts.—The editors of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer have examined the different papers printed in this state, received at their office, containing the proceedings of 111 distinct parties of all descriptions, in celebrating the anniversary of our Independence. At these parties 2807 toasts were drank, of these the Presidential candidates received as follows—

Jackson	268	Crawford	20
Clay	29	Adams	11

WARREN, PA.

From the Conewango Emigrant.

As this place is comparatively new, and but little known, except by name, it may not be uninteresting to our readers abroad, to have a brief description of its local situation, &c.

Warren is situate at the junction of the Conewango Creek with the Allegheny River, one hundred and twenty miles distant from Pittsburgh, by land, and twenty-two from Jamestown, on the outlet of Chatauque lake, which forms a part of the Conewango Creek. This is a large and navigable stream. Crafts of twenty tons burthen and upwards may pass up and down this stream about forty miles, in this and New-York state. It is interrupted by rapids for a distance of seven miles, immediately above this place, which, a part of the season, impedes navigation.—They afford excellent mill seats, and are occupied as such. The Allegheny is noted for the transparency of its water, (which its name signifies) and its placid current: rafts, of 200,000 feet of boards, loaded with shingles, are taken down at the freshets with ease and safety, requiring but five or six hands to manage them, and boats of 10 to 20 tons burthen ascend it from Pittsburgh, performing a trip in two or three weeks. Immediately opposite this place the river is 40 rods in width, and on an average four feet deep. The town of Warren is laid out in lots of one fourth of an acre each, one half mile on each of the above mentioned streams, on a level piece of ground, about 30 feet above low water mark. It commands a beautiful prospect of the stream for more than a mile above and below the town. For the salubrity and elegance of its situation, it is equaled by none on the river. It contains 35 dwelling houses, 2 stores, 3 taverns, a commodious school house, (in which, at present, the courts are held,) and some public buildings. The hills which approach near the town northerly and southerly, appear to a stranger rather forbidding. The land a short distance back is improveable, and is cultivated to good advantage. The lands on the hills north of the river and west of the creek, and a mile from each, are called the state's land, extending from one to two miles in width nearly through the county, being lands which the Holland Land Company did not include in their survey. The Company own the lands adjoining, and the greatest proportion of the good lands in the county were included in their survey. There are other large bodies of new lands, owned by other companies and individuals, of equally good quality. There were heretofore disputes between the Holland Land Company and the actual settlers. To this may be attributed the slow progress of the settlement in this country;—they are now, however, fully settled, and the title completely established in the Company, as far as their claims extend. The country is now in a more prosperous state of settlement than it has ever been, and we can conceive no obstruction to its continuation. We know of places in our sister state, New-York, and many of them, too, possessing inferior advantages, settled long since the commencement of settlements in this county, that have become populous and wealthy. In addition to a good country of land, and facility of getting to market, which alone ought, and in those places have been the pioneer to a dense population and great wealth, we have the advantage of almost inexhaustible groves of pine timber, navigable streams, excellent mill seats, ready markets and a healthy climate:—But of these hereafter.

St Louis, July 19.

We have seen Messrs. Gordon and Keemly, just from the Upper Missouri, who confirm most that we have heard from that quarter, and in addition state that a part of the Aurickarees have descended the river near to their old villages, and that a party of several warriors came upon Fort Recovery and carried off several horses belonging to Gen. Ashley and the United States, which had been stolen last fall by the Sioux, and reclaimed by the Missouri Fur Company. These gentlemen also state that about thirty lodges of the Aurickarees had gone across to the river Platte, and associated themselves with the Arapahoes and Chyans, who frequently range across the country on the route taken by our traders to Santa Fe, and have heretofore been friendly—that the Chief of the Arapahoes advised Mr. Keemly of the approach of the Aurickarees, and called them dogs, saying that he would not be answerable for their conduct.

Enq.

Great Launch of the Columbus at Quebec.—This mammoth ship, which has been for a long time a building, and, for the last twelve months, excited such anxiety and speculation among both nautical and commercial men, was launched on Wednesday morning of last week, amidst the astonishment and congratulations of thousands of spectators. The scene, as it appears from the Montreal Herald, was one of the most grand and interesting that ever occurred in Canada upon a similar occasion. Numerous steam-boats, furnished with bands of music, and decorated with flags and streamers, were moored near the site of the launch, which added novelty and beauty to the occasion. From what we have been able to learn respecting the Columbus, we suppose her to be the largest merchant vessel that floats upon the water.—*Com. Adv.*

Nineteen families, comprising one hundred and nineteen souls, have arrived at Alexandria, from Switzerland, on their way to join their countrymen in the western states.

Zerah Colburn.—This wonderful *instinctive* mathematician, has returned from England, and proposed to open a school in Vermont. It is said he still *retains* his powers. He went to Europe, 10 or 12 years ago, to *develope* and *improve* them which we presume has not been accomplished.

Health of New-Orleans.—Advices, by the Concordia, to the 8th ult. mention the uncommonly favorable state of the public health of New-Orleans at that date, which is ascribed, under Providence, in a great degree, to the copious supply of water introduced this year, for the first time, by aqueducts, leading through the Levee, which cleanses the impurities of the kennels, as well as promotes family comfort. In August, when the river will be low, the water is to be raised by forcing pumps.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

We learn from the Detroit Gazette that boats, calculated to pass through the lakes at St. Clair and Erie, and the New-York Canal, are now building, near the foot of Lake Huron, for the purpose of taking cargoes of produce to the City of New-York.

M. de Villele, the present Prime Minister of France, and now perhaps a Duke, is among the most fortunate men of the age. Not long since, he was a practising Attorney at Bordeaux, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in 1817, advanced to the Peerage, and now at the head of the Councils of France. M. de Corbiere, Minister of the Interior, was also an Attorney at Bordeaux. *Boston Centinel.*

James J. Wilson, editor of the Trenton True American, and Post-Master of Trenton, died recently. His wife, Mrs. Jane Wilson, has been appointed Post-Master in his stead.

Married,

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Joseph Kerr, Mr. *James Matthews*, to Miss *Margaret M'Common*, both of this city.

Died,

On the 4th instant near Washington, Pa. *JOHN HOGE*, Esq. of a dropsy in the chest.

On the 6th inst. Dr. *SAMUEL STEVENS*, of Canonsburgh.

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, 21st inst.
AT EARLY CANDLE LIGHT,
AT WOOD STREET AUCTION ROOM,
Will be sold,
An Elegant Collection of New and Valuable
BOOKS,
With a variety of
SECOND-HAND WORKS,
AND
Fancy Articles,
Just Received from Philadelphia.
TERMS AT SALE
W. Anderson, Auc.
August 13—2

LAWRENCE MITCHEL,
Merchant Tailor,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STREETS,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has lately purchased Mr. ALLEN WARD'S *Patent Mathematical System for Cutting Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing* to all forms and fashions. The satisfaction that this mode of cutting has given to himself and customers, since he has been using it, encourages him to announce it to the public.

He also keeps constantly on hand
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Suitable for travellers and gentlemen trading on the rivers. In a few days he will receive a handsome assortment of
Cloths, Casimeres & Vestings.

Those who may favor him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the newest fashion and neatest manner, at the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

August 13.—3t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, about 250 acres of land, situate in Fayette township, Allegheny county, on which is erected a good log house, a stone still-house and distillery in complete operation; a barn, two spring-houses, about twenty acres of meadow, and a good bearing orchard. There are about 150 acres cleared and under good fence. Two families may be well accommodated. The terms will be made reasonable, and an indisputable title given. Also, 130 acres, more or less, in the same township, adjoining Christopher Cowan, known by the name of South's place, upon which are upwards of 30 acres of good bottom, under good fence—For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the first mentioned premises.

William Herdman.

August 13—3*

STOLEN GOODS.

A NUMBER of articles, supposed to have been stolen from a wagon in Adamsburgh, were found a few weeks since in an old bag. The owner on proving property and paying for advertising, will have them restored on application to

John Gilchrist.

Adamsburgh, Westm'd County
Penn. Aug. 13, 1824.—3t.

M. S. MASON,
WOOD STREET,

IS JUST RECEIVING a seasonable and extensive assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
COMPRISING A VERY CHOICE VARIETY OF
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
Dry Goods,
Of the most recent importations, selected the last month, in New-York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale, at a small advance, by the
Package or Piece.

☞COUNTRY MERCHANTS can renew their assortment on very low and advantageous terms.

August 13, 1824.—4t.

W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS his friends, patrons and the public generally, his acknowledgements for the munificent patronage extended to him in the Second Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the Third Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support, to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers, a large number of valuable prizes.

The scheme supassing in magnitude that of any Lottery at present in the United States, it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the state.

BY AUTHORITY
Of the State of Maryland, is presented the following Scheme of
State Lottery, No. III.

1	prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000		10,000
30		1,000		30,000
20		500		10,000
50		100		5,000
100		50		5,000
5000		10		50,000
5205	prizes			180,000
14795	blanks			
20,000	tickets at $9 is			$180,000

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CONINE'S
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August 13.—tf

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Philadelphia, August 3, 1124.—eq.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1824.

☞Lyons' poetical Translation in our next.

Appointment by the Governor.

Charles Von Bonnhorst, Esq. to be an Alderman for the City of Pittsburgh, in the room of Ephraim Pentland, Esq. recently appointed Recorder of the Mayor's Court.

On Saturday morning last, the body of a drowned man, whose name has since been ascertained to be *Cox*, was found in the Monongahela river, a short distance below the mouth of Turtle Creek. It appears he had been drowned while bathing, some days previous, near his residence, between Elizabeth-town and M'Keesport.

On Sunday last, a man named *Cleland*, was drowned in the Monongahela, a short distance above this city. He has left a wife and a numerous family of children, in indigent circumstances.

The new minister from France, baron de Mareuil, has taken up his residence at Washington city.

The Minister from the South-American Republic of Guatimala is also at Washington, and has been presented to the President.

La Fayette.—Measures have been adopted in most of our eastern cities for the reception and entertainment of this guest of the nation, as a guest, that is, free of cost to himself. It is proposed in the National Journal, that, whenever he leaves a city, a gentleman should be appointed to attend him and guard him from every expense, until he arrives at some other city. It is said the general is not rich, and it is supposed his departure to this country is delayed by the want of funds.

South America.—The news from Peru, by the way of the Isthmus, which we have copied from the Baltimore papers, is the most important for a long time received from abroad. The events detailed are probably decisive of the struggle for national independence in South America.

The caucus delegates of Lancaster county, to choose delegates to the Harrisburgh caucus convention, mustered but *three* men. One of these was made President, another Vice-President, and the third Secretary. For want of a fourth man, to make motions, no business could be done, and the meeting was adjourned sine die. We suspect the convention at Harrisburgh must have been but slimly attended.

New-York.—The Legislature of New-York convened at Albany, on the 2d inst. in pursuance of Gov. Yates's proclamation. On the opening of the session an able message was received from the Governor, recommending the passage of a law giving the choice of electors to the people, &c. Resolutions were immediately offered in each house, censuring the conduct of the governor in convening the legislature, and proposing an immediate adjournment. In the senate these resolutions passed by a vote of 21 to 10. In the house, after some boisterous debate, their discussion was suspended, and a resolution taken up for consideration, "That it is expedient to pass a law giving the people of this state the choice of electors," &c. No decision on this had taken place when the house adjourned on the second day of the session, though it appeared by one or two indirect votes that there was a considerable majority for it in the house.

From all this it is evident enough that nothing will be done, but that the legislature will retain the power in their own hands. It is now considered uncertain whether the vote of the state will be given to Adams or to Crawford—it is claimed by the friends of both.

The number of strangers in Albany is very great. During the debate in the house, and on a vote being taken which appeared favorable to the popular cause, boisterous cheering took place in the gallery. Very great excitement prevails among the people.

Virginia.—A convention of Delegates from the different districts of Virginia, met at Fredericksburgh, on the 28th ult. and nominated a complete state ticket for Jacksonian Electors. It is stated in one of the papers that about 5000 persons attended in Fredericksburgh on the day of the convention, and that great enthusiasm in favor of Jackson prevailed.

Louisiana.—The election in the City of New-Orleans has resulted in the choice of four assemblymen favorable to Jackson, one favorable to Clay, and one to Adams. Returns from the interior had been received, which left no doubt that Jackson's friends were triumphant throughout the state, in the choice of representatives. Several members who had attended the Clay caucus last winter, were rejected by their constituents. H. Johnson has been elected Governor of the state, and H. H. Gurley and Edward Livingston have been re-elected to Congress. It appears doubtful whether Mr. Brent has been re-elected; by the returns received, his opponent, Mr. Bullard, is 126 votes ahead of him.

Sea Coal.—Specimens of this valuable fossil have been found at two and a half miles distance from Boston. If extensive bodies of this species of fuel should be discovered so near that capital, its worth would exceed that of gold and silver mines. *N. Y. Statesm.*

Hull's Letters.—Brig. Gen. Dearborn, in the absence of his father, the major-general, has commenced a series of letters, in reply to some observations contained in Gen. Hull's recent addresses to the pub-

Convention with Russia.—Mr. Lucius Bull, who arrived in this city a few days ago, was the bearer of despatches from our Minister at St. Petersburgh. By these, it appears that a Convention was concluded on the 5th=17th April last, between Mr. Middleton, on the part of the United States, and Count Nesselrode and Mr. Politica on the part of Russia. We understand that the Convention consists of six articles, in which all the points in dispute between the two governments are adjusted, in a manner the most honorable and advantageous to this country.

The 1st article authorizes the free navigation of the Pacific Ocean, by both parties, and recognises the right of fishing, and of landing on all points of the West coast not already occupied, in order to trade with the aborigines.

2d article provides, that the citizens or subjects of neither country shall land at points occupied by either, without the permission of the Governor or Commandant.

3d article fixes the boundary line at 54°, *north* of which the United States are not to form establishments, and *south* of which Russia cannot advance.

4th article allows free entrance, to both parties, for ten years, into all the gulphs, harbours, &c. of each, for the purposes of fishing and trading with the natives.

5th article interdicts a trade in fire arms and liquors; and provides that violations of this article shall be punished, not by seizure of the vessel, but by penalties, to be prescribed by each government, on its own citizens or subjects.

6th article prescribes that the ratification shall be changed within ten months from the date of the treaty.

This Convention may be regarded as a second signal effect of the manly and independent Message of our President to the late Congress. If the Emperor Alexander had left it to our own government to fix the terms of the treaty, it could not more completely have secured all our interests in the Pacific. We congratulate the country upon this new evidence of the excellence of the system which has been pursued by our present Administration.

National Journal.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, July 30.

During the storm which commenced last night at 9 o'clock, and continued with little intermission till 3 o'clock this morning, rain fell to the depth of *four inches sixty hundredths*. From the 1st to the 29th of the month, both days inclusive, the whole quantity that fell, was only *two inches ninety-eight hundredths*.

The flashes of lightning were frequent but not vivid, and the thunder was not of the loudest. Many cellars in different parts of the city were flooded, and in the vicinity, we fear, much damage was sustained. Two bridges, near Frankford were, we are told, carried away, and a similar fate is said to have befallen the floating bridge over the Schuylkill, at Gray's ferry. The bridge at Flat Rock, over the same river, received some damage, as did also Pool's Bridge, Front-street. The Globe Mill was damaged.—The stone bridge on the Lancaster road, three miles from this city, was destroyed by the flood. The dam at Fair Mount remains uninjured. We have no further particulars.

From the Lancaster Journal, August 9.

The Flood.—The rain which fell on the night of Thursday, the 29th, and on the morning of Friday last, though here but a gentle shower, has been so heavy over a considerable portion of our country, as to cause a most extraordinary rise of the waters, and to do very considerable damage. The Conestoga, near Churchtown, is said to have been 3 feet higher than it was ever known to be before.

In this county, the bridges at Hinkletown, at Martin's and at Kafroth's have been swept away, and the dam at Demuth's mill considerably, and that at Humes's factory slightly injured.

We are informed that much property was injured and lost in Maylandville. We have heard that a single individual there states his loss at upwards of $4000.

In Montgomery and Bucks counties, the roads are much injured, mill dams and fences swept away. As far as we have been able to gather information, the same misfortunes have befallen the people of Delaware and Chester counties. New Jersey has also suffered in mill dams, fences, hay and roads.

The dam of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, 3 miles below Reading, was considerably injured. The large and expensive aqueduct over Allegheny creek remains firm though the water was so high as to destroy Gibraltar Forge and a dwelling house, both about half a mile above the canal. The culverts in Geiger's meadow were destroyed by the breach in the mill dam above. Some small breaches have been made in the fresh embankments.—"Most of the waste wiers and aqueducts on the whole route of the canal, and the dams (except the one above mentioned) and the locks throughout, remain uninjured."

Mr. Rush, our minister at the court of St. James, has acknowledged the receipt of 6,600 pounds sterling, through Baring & Co. from the committee in this city appointed to receive contributions for the relief of the virtuous and patriotic Greeks. The Greek deputation in London have very feelingly noticed the liberality of the American contributors, and say that the government of Greece will hasten to express its sincere gratitude for such a generous and benevolent deed, which it must necessarily inspire in the hearts of all the Greeks. *N. Y. Gazette.*

Fourth of July Toasts.—The editors of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer have examined the different papers printed in this state, received at their office, containing the proceedings of 111 distinct parties of all descriptions, in celebrating the anniversary of our Independence. At these parties 2807 toasts were drank, of these the Presidential candidates received as follows—

Jackson	268	Crawford	20
Clay	29	Adams	11

WARREN, PA.

From the Conewango Emigrant.

As this place is comparatively new, and but little known, except by name, it may not be uninteresting to our readers abroad, to have a brief description of its local situation, &c.

Warren is situate at the junction of the Conewango Creek with the Allegheny River, one hundred and twenty miles distant from Pittsburgh, by land, and twenty-two from Jamestown, on the outlet of Chatauque lake, which forms a part of the Conewango Creek. This is a large and navigable stream. Crafts of twenty tons burthen and upwards may pass up and down this stream about forty miles, in this and New-York state. It is interrupted by rapids for a distance of seven miles, immediately above this place, which, a part of the season, impedes navigation.—They afford excellent mill seats, and are occupied as such. The Allegheny is noted for the transparency of its water, (which its name signifies) and its placid current: rafts, of 200,000 feet of boards, loaded with shingles, are taken down at the freshets with ease and safety, requiring but five or six hands to manage them, and boats of 10 to 20 tons burthen ascend it from Pittsburgh, performing a trip in two or three weeks. Immediately opposite this place the river is 40 rods in width, and on an average four feet deep. The town of Warren is laid out in lots of one fourth of an acre each, one half mile on each of the above mentioned streams, on a level piece of ground, about 30 feet above low water mark. It commands a beautiful prospect of the stream for more than a mile above and below the town. For the salubrity and elegance of its situation, it is equaled by none on the river. It contains 35 dwelling houses, 2 stores, 3 taverns, a commodious school house, (in which, at present, the courts are held,) and some public buildings. The hills which approach near the town northerly and southerly, appear to a stranger rather forbidding. The land a short distance back is improveable, and is cultivated to good advantage. The lands on the hills north of the river and west of the creek, and a mile from each, are called the state's land, extending from one to two miles in width nearly through the county, being lands which the Holland Land Company did not include in their survey. The Company own the lands adjoining, and the greatest proportion of the good lands in the county were included in their survey. There are other large bodies of new lands, owned by other companies and individuals, of equally good quality. There were heretofore disputes between the Holland Land Company and the actual settlers. To this may be attributed the slow progress of the settlement in this country:—they are now, however, fully settled, and the title completely established in the Company, as far as their claims extend. The country is now in a more prosperous state of settlement than it has ever been, and we can conceive no obstruction to its continuation. We know of places in our sister state, New-York, and many of them, too, possessing inferior advantages, settled long since the commencement of settlements in this county, that have become populous and wealthy. In addition to a good country of land, and facility of getting to market, which alone ought, and in those places have been the pioneer to a dense population and great wealth, we have the advantage of almost inexhaustible groves of pine timber, navigable streams, excellent mill seats, ready markets and a healthy climate:—But of these hereafter.

St Louis, July 19.

We have seen Messrs. Gordon and Keemly, just from the Upper Missouri, who confirm most that we have heard from that quarter, and in addition state that a part of the Aurickarees have descended the river near to their old villages, and that a party of several warriors came upon Fort Recovery and carried off several horses belonging to Gen. Ashley and the United States, which had been stolen last fall by the Sioux, and reclaimed by the Missouri Fur Company. These gentlemen also state that about thirty lodges of the Aurickarees had gone across to the river Platte, and associated themselves with the Arapahoes and Chyans, who frequently range across the country on the route taken by our traders to Santa Fe, and have heretofore been friendly—that the Chief of the Arapahoes advised Mr. Keemly of the approach of the Aurickarees, and called them dogs, saying that he would not be answerable for their conduct. *Enq.*

Great Launch of the Columbus at Quebec.—This mammoth ship, which has been for a long time a building, and, for the last twelve months, excited such anxiety and speculation among both nautical and commercial men, was launched on Wednesday morning of last week, amidst the astonishment and congratulations of thousands of spectators. The scene, as it appears from the Montreal Herald, was one of the most grand and interesting that ever occurred in Canada upon a similar occasion. Numerous steam-boats, furnished with bands of music, and decorated with flags and streamers, were moored near the site of the launch, which added novelty and beauty to the occasion. From what we have been able to learn respecting the Columbus, we suppose her to be the hugest merchant vessel that floats upon the water.—*Com. Adv.*

Nineteen families, comprising one hundred and nineteen souls, have arrived at Alexandria, from Switzerland, on their way to join their countrymen in the western states.

Zerah Colburn.—This wonderful *instinctive* mathematician, has returned from England, and proposed to open a school in Vermont. It is said he still *retains* his powers. He went to Europe, 10 or 12 years ago, to *develope* and *improve* them which we presume has not been accomplished.

Health of New-Orleans.—Advices, by the Concordia, to the 8th ult. mention the uncommonly favorable state of the public health of New-Orleans at that date, which is ascribed, under Providence, in a great degree, to the copious supply of water introduced this year, for the first time, by aqueducts, leading through the Levee, which cleanses the impurities of the kennels, as well as promotes family comfort. In August, when the river will be low, the water is to be raised by forcing pumps. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

We learn from the Detroit Gazette that boats, calculated to pass through the lakes at St. Clair and Erie, and the New-York Canal, are now building, near the foot of LAKE HURON, for the purpose of taking cargoes of produce to the City of New-York.

M. DE VILLELE, the present Prime Minister of France, and now perhaps a Duke, is among the most fortunate men of the age. Not long since, he was a practising Attorney at Bordeaux, was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, in 1817, advanced to the Peerage, and now at the head of the Councils of France. M. de Corbiere, Minister of the Interior, was also an Attorney at Bordeaux. *Boston Centinel.*

James J. Wilson, editor of the Trenton True American, and Post-Master of Trenton, died recently. His wife, Mrs. Jane Wilson, has been appointed Post-Master in his stead.

Married,

On Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. Joseph Kerr, Mr. *James Matthews*, to Miss *Margaret M'Common*, both of this city.

Died,

On the 4th instant near Washington, Pa. *JOHN HOGE*, Esq. of a dropsy in the chest.

On the 5th inst. Dr. *SAMUEL STEVENS*, of Canonsburgh.

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, 21st inst.
AT EARLY CANDLE LIGHT,
AT WOOD STREET AUCTION ROOM,
Will be sold,
An Elegant Collection of New and Valuable
BOOKS,
With a variety of
SECOND-HAND WORKS,
AND
Fancy Articles,
Just Received from Philadelphia.
TERMS AT SALE
W. Anderson, Auc.

August 13—2

LAWRENCE MITCHEL,

Merchant Tailor,

CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STREETS,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has lately purchased Mr. ALLEN WARD'S *Patent Mathematical System for Cutting Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing* to all forms and fashions. The satisfaction that this mode of cutting has given to himself and customers, since he has been using it, encourages him to announce it to the public.

He also keeps constantly on hand
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Suitable for travellers and gentlemen trading on the rivers. In a few days he will receive a handsome assortment of
Cloths, Casimeres & Vestings.

Those who may favor him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the newest fashion and neatest manner, at the shortest notice and on moderate terms.

August 13.—3t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, about 250 acres of land, situate in Fayette township, Allegheny county, on which is erected a good log house, a stone still-house and distillery in complete operation; a barn, two spring-houses, about twenty acres of meadow, and a good bearing orchard. There are about 150 acres cleared and under good fence. Two families may be well accommodated. The terms will be made reasonable, and an indisputable title given. Also, 130 acres, more or less, in the same township, adjoining Christopher Cowan, known by the name of South's place, upon which are upwards of 30 acres of good bottom, under good fence—For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the first mentioned premises.

William Herdman.

August 13—3*

STOLEN GOODS.

A NUMBER of articles, supposed to have been stolen from a wagon in Adamsburgh, were found a few weeks since in an old bag. The owner on proving property and paying for advertising, will have them restored on application to

John Gilchrist.

Adamsburgh, Westm'd County }
Penn. Aug. 13, 1824.—3t.

M. S. MASON,

WOOD STREET,

IS JUST RECEIVING a seasonable and extensive assortment of
MERCHANDISE,
COMPRISING A VERY CHOICE VARIETY OF
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC
Dry Goods,
Of the most recent importations, selected the last month, in New-York and Philadelphia, which are offered for sale, at a small advance, by the
Package or Piece.

☞COUNTRY MERCHANTS can renew their assortment on very low and advantageous terms.

August 13, 1824.—4t.

W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS his friends, patrons and the public generally, his acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the Second Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the Third Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support, to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers, a large number of valuable prizes.

The scheme supassing in magnitude that of any Lottery at present in the United States, it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes is as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the state.

BY AUTHORITY
Of the State of Maryland, is presented the following Scheme of

State Lottery, No. III.

1	prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1		20,000		20 000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000		10,000
30		1,000		30,000
20		500		10.000
50		100		5,000
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John Keating, Jr. Walnut near Dock street.
Robert M. Lewis, No. 188, South Front st.
Philadelphia, August 3, 1124.—eo.

Poetry.

From the United States Gazette.

MAN.

Oh wayward is the mind of man,
By turbid passions sway'd,
Too blind his proper path to scan,
From sober reason stray'd.

His life, a troubled sea, whose wave,
In darkness bears him on;
Around him storms of passion rave,
His rudder, reason, gone.

Still onward, onward goes his bark,
By every billow tost,
Till lowers the storm more dark and dark,
And life's last hope is lost. SYDNEY.

Tom Moore in his life of Captain Rock, lately published, has hit off the spirit of the Irish [illegible] Chieftain, with great precision, in the following lines, said by him to have been the production of an ancestor of the Captain. The very reading of them is almost enough to make a peaceable man feel riotous, and what effect must they produce when roared over a can of the white stuff, by the stormy Leinster boys?

CAPT. ROCK'S SONG.

Where art thou, genius of riot?
Where's thy yell of defiance?
Why are the Shanes and O'Shaughnesses quiet;
And whither have fled the O'Rourkes and O'Briens,
Up from thy slumber, O'Brannigan!
Rouse the Mac-Shane's and O'Haggarties!
Courage, sir Corney O'Toole! be a man again;
Never let Heffernan say, "What a braggart 'tis!"
Oh! when rebellion's so feasible,
Where is the hero would be slinking off?
Con of the battles! what makes you so peaceable?
Mind the grand! what the dev'l are you thinking of?

SONG.

Oh, not when other eyes may read
My heart upon my cheek—
Oh, not when other ears can hear,
Dare I of love to speak;
But when the stars rise from the sea,
Oh, then I think of thee, dear love!
Oh, then I think of thee.

When o'er the olives of the dell
The silent moonlight falls,
And upon the rose the dew
Hangs scented coronals,
And buds close on the chesnut tree,—
Oh, then I think of thee, dear love!
Oh, then I think of thee.

Historical.

ANECDOTES

FROM THE "MEMOIRS OF JOSEPH BRASBRIDGE,"

OR, FLEET STREET BIOGRAPHY.

Lord Mansfield was very desirous of long life, and, whenever he had old men to examine, he generally asked them what their habits of living had been. To this interrogatory an aged person replied, that he had never been drunk in his life. "See, gentlemen," said his Lordship turning to the young barristers, "what temperance will do." The next, of equally venerable appearance, gave a very different account of himself, he had not gone to bed sober one night for fifty years. "See, my Lord," said a young barrister, "what a cheerful glass will do." "Well, gentlemen," replied his Lordship, "it only proves, that some sorts of timber keep better when they are wet, and others when they are dry."

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From the Charleston Mercury, July 21.

THE MAID OF CAROLINA.

We are happy to find that Judge James, in his new work on the first struggle of republicanism, has, as might have been anticipated, awarded the highest honor to the ladies, which is not more than mere justice to their conduct. When we read their fortitude, their devotion to the cause of '76, their cheerfulness under disaster, and their magnanimity, we have considered a biography of the ladies of that period as a desideratum, which would furnish the patriotism of Sparta, the wit, the ingenuity of Athens. The following is one of the many brilliant illustrations:

EMILY GEIGER.

At the time General Greene retreated before Lord Rawdon from Ninety-Six, when he had passed Broad river, he was very desirous to send an order to General Sumter, who was on the Wateree, to join him, that they might attack Rawdon, who had now divided his force. But the general could find *no man* in that part of the state who was bold enough to undertake so dangerous a mission. The country to be passed through for many miles was full of blodthirsty tories, who on every occasion that offered imbrued their hands in the blood of the whigs. At length Emily Geiger presented herself to General Greene, and proposed to act as his messenger; and the general, both surprised and delighted, closed with her proposal. He accordingly wrote a letter and delivered it, and at the same time communicated the contents of it verbally, to be told to Sumter in case of accidents. Emily was young, but as to her person or adventures on the way, we have no further information, except that she was mounted on horseback upon a side-saddle, and on the second day of her journey, she was intercepted by Lord Rawdon's scouts. Coming from the direction of Greene's army, and not being able to tell an untruth *without blushing*, Emily was suspected and confined to a room; and as the officer in command had the modesty not to search her at the time, he sent for an old tory matron as more fitting for that purpose. Emily was not wanting in expedient, and as soon as the door was closed, and the bustle a little subsided, she *ate up the letter* piece by piece. After awhile the matron arrived, and upon searching carefully, nothing was to be found of a suspicious nature about the prisoner, and she would disclose nothing. Suspicion being thus allayed, the officer commanding the scout suffered Emily to depart for where she said she was bound; but she took a route somewhat circuitous to avoid further detention, and soon after struck into the road to Sumter's camp, where she arrived in safety. Emily told her adventure and delivered Greene's verbal message to Sumter, who in consequence soon after joined the main army at Orangeburgh. Emily Geiger afterwards married Mr. Therewitz, a rich planter on the Congaree. She has been dead thirty-five years; but it is trusted that her name will descend to posterity among those of the patriotic females of the revolution.

From the United States Literary Gazette.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Spring is the season of promise, but the fulfilment comes with Summer; and this point of difference between the seasons I certainly regard as altogether to the advantage of Summer. I do not forget that the world thinks, or pretends to think, that anticipation always promises profusely, while the actual good is a sad niggard in redeeming her word; but neither do I forget, that I have all the right which my own experience can give, to believe there are more instances of exception to this rule than of conformity with it: therefore I love enjoyment better than anticipation—Summer better than Spring. "The earliest offspring of the year" comes arrayed in a garniture of rich blossoms, of beauty as various and brilliant, as if the rainbow had crumbled and fallen, and sowed itself as seed in the earth; her tresses are wreathed with flowers of all hues and forms; her breath is a mingling of odorous sweets, and her pathway over the fields is marked by the upspringing of their loveliest ornaments. But Summer has her flowers too, and with them she has her fruits; her airs move as gently, and bring a freshness far more welcome; they sigh through her laden trees, and play with the fluttering petals of her full-blown roses, and bear away a perfume that is yet more delightful, because with it there is a coolness that tempers the fervor of the sun.

But I love the Summer not for those charms only which she has in common with the Spring; she has others which are wholly her own. It is not until the warmer months have come, and the fervors of the sun are fully disclosed, that we learn to appreciate fairly, and fully to enjoy the morning and evening coolness. A beautiful Spring day contrasts its animating glow with the coldness of the night: Winter seems to linger in the darkness, because the hours of sunshine are yet too few and feeble wholly to overcome his influence. But when Summer is established, the breath of morning only invigorates and prepares for a day of not unpleasant languor, and the renovating coolness of evening brings with it positive delight. We have few days of intense heat; but, be it as hot as it will, I do not know many things more pleasant than to lie upon the green sward, where the unmitigated ardors of the sun have not yet fallen, and listen to the cooling music of the rippling brook, and lazily watch the dancing leaves as they playfully toss the sun-beams from one to another, and down to the still fresh grass. We have, too, in Summer, those showers, than which there is nothing more beautiful or sublime. Right well do I love to see the distant clouds roll their black volumes together, and hang their gold and purple skirts around the horizon in all wild and graceful forms, as if to decorate with fitting tapestry the arch of heaven. The heavy rain comes slowly, until the fire bursts from its dwelling, and then falls in torrents, as if the imprisoned waters had escaped, when the lightning's flash rent asunder the dark mass—and the angry voice of thunder calls from cloud to cloud, from hill to hill, from heaven to earth, as if to bid man be still, and gaze with silent reverence, while he who rides upon the whirlwinds passes by.

We have, to be sure, some days of such fierce and exhausting heat, that all sense of enjoyment or of action is lost in universal debility, if not in pain: these days are uncomfortable enough, I grant, and it sometimes happens that even the shadows of night appear to take away only the light of day, and leave its burning heat. But such days come very seldom, and when they do, they are much less disagreeable, at least to me, than those chilly, misty, blue-devil days of Spring, which are perpetually recurring, to shake the buds from the trees, and pinch to death every bud of promise, and turn one's face ten times more blue than the dog-day sun, which is [illegible] The blossoms, which we would almost think woven of a snow-wreath, exhale delicious fragrance, and cluster round more delicious fruits, and we gladly forgive the rich perfume, even if it happens to breathe upon us with sickening intensity.

DON QUIXOTE OF THE EAST.

We copy from the Boston Gazette, the following letter to the Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, from a chivalrous knight of Portland, who has gallantly volunteered to relieve, by the order of matrimony, a pair of distressed damsels, cruelly confined in the *Tolbooth*, for having relieved a few pockets of sundry loose change, &c.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Portland, July 4, 1824.

Dear Sir,—I have understood there are two females confined in the State Prison, in Charlestown, and that they cannot be released upon any other condition, than by entering the matrimonial state, and I have furthermore been informed, that their father has offered a liberal compensation to any two young men that will come forward for that purpose, and take them. If you will have the goodness to inform me if such are the facts or not, you will oblige,

Your's, respectfully,

CHARLES WELLINGTON.

N. B. If such is the case, recommendations can be produced from the Governor of the state of Maine, and from the Secretary of State, or from any individual residing in the town.

To the Warden of the State Prison, Charlestown.

The Editor of the Gazette remarks—"The above letter was handed us by an officer of the State Prison, and was undoubtedly sent by some honest fellow with great sincerity, and the fact presents a fair subject for discussion, viz:—Whether the writer, Mr. Charles Wellington, (whose chirography, by the way, is by no means contemptible,) became an *inamorato* from *compassion* to those forlorn damsels within the walls, or from a *romantic disposition*, or from the *expectation of reward?*

There are many singular notions of this kind afloat in the community, and the most of them had their origin in fact. Now the impression often found among the ignorant is, that if a young girl offers to marry a man doomed to execution, and comes under the gallows to carry her offer into effect—he accepting—the man could not be hanged.

This, which seems now so ridiculous, was once partly true. In the border wars "in olden time," when young gallants were taken prisoners, they often had the alternative offered them to marry some homely girl, who was not likely to find a husband in the way of love, or to be slain, which was the common lot of prisoners at that time. The notion which got into this young man's head, arose, perhaps, from the fact, that often, when the males of families who had risen in rebellion, and were considered as traitors, had been executed, it was difficult to know what to do with the females, who were only implicated but in part, and when they were imprisoned for security, if any young men of loyalty would offer to marry them, they were released, their husbands being bail for them in future; or it might have come from some belief that the early technical nicety in the criminal law, would be construed in favor of one who had changed her name—for instance, if the gaoler had a warrant for *Mary May-flower*, and her name had been changed, by marriage, to *Mary Bray Snow-Storm*, that he must let her go, for he had no one by the first name in his warrant—and there have been ages when indictments and other criminal proceedings were held as strictly as that, however ridiculous it may appear to some; but many advantages have arisen from seeming absurdities.

This young aspirant to the chivalric honor of relieving distressed maidens, must now understand, that his fair ones are not retained at the State Prison for any of those offences, which, in the eye of the high and mighty, have no disgrace in them, but were probably sent there for picking pockets, or robbing a raw lad who came from the country to see fashions. These romantic females are now secured by walls thick and high; by sentries, vigilant and trusty, and Don-Jon-Keeps, deep and dark, so that Mr. Charles Wellington can have no other mode of getting at his dulcinea, but by imploring the clemency of the Executive, which is extended with a sparing hand; but perhaps the novelty of the inquiry will excite the good old soldier's mirth, and he may consent to the nuptials. The time will never come when knaves will cease to be confined, or fools to wish them released.

Anecdote.—We have lately heard an anecdote of General *Jackson*, which we do not recollect to have seen published: On a Sunday during the late war, having given directions that there should be no working or unnecessary noise in the camp, one of his officers came to him and complained that some methodist soldiers had assembled in violation of his orders and opened a prayer meeting. "Go then and join them," said the general, "and request that they will not forget me in their prayers. *God forbid that praying should be an uncommon noise in my camp.*"

Ont. Freeman.

DIVIDEND.

AT A MEETING of the Managers of the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association*, held on the 19th day of July, 1824, a Dividend of *five per cent* was declared, on the capital stock of the Association, for the last six months, which will be passed to the credit of the Stockholders respectively, on or before the 31st inst.

George Cochran, *Agent.*

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1824. (Aug 6—3t)

Patent Mathematical Tailoring.

John M'Combs, Tailor,

FOURTH-STREET, ONE DOOR FROM MARKET-STREET,

INFORMS the public that notwithstanding his long experience in the line of his profession, he has derived great benefit from a course of tuition upon an entirely new mathematical system of cutting, fashioning, &c. of garments, invented by Mr. ALLAN WARD, of Philadelphia, which is adapted as well to the plain as to the gay. Clothing, agreeably to this system, can be made either in a plain or the most fashionable manner, and will be made to fit with mathematical exactness.

☞ Tailors wishing to purchase patent rights for using this ingenious and useful invention, are informed that he is fully empowered by Mr. Ward, to sell them, on moderate terms. He considers these rights as well worthy of their attention.

Pittsburgh, August 6.—3t.

VINEGAR.

50 BARRELS of first rate CIDER VINEGAR FOR SALE.

A few Barrels of

White Field Beans.

Inquire of

Geo Miltenberger.

July 30, 1824.—3t

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

No. 27. Medical Recorder,

CONDUCTED BY

SAMUEL COLHOUN, M. D.

NUMBER 27 of the above Journal is just published, and for sale at the Publication Office, No. 24, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

The present number contains an unusual quantity of interesting matter: the Essay on the *Epidemic Fevers* of the United States, which obtained a premium of $100, is said to be valuable, and adds much additional information on that disease.

The attention of the Profession is particularly directed to notice the Certificates under the head of Advertisements, in relation to the importance of Amesburg's Apparatus for Fractures of the Lower Extremities. By the certificates it will be seen, that a person can move about on crutches, with a broken limb, with ease and safety.

The Publisher of the Medical Recorder, having no person at present employed to obtain subscribers, those gentlemen who may wish to have the work, will please to make this wish known (by mail, post paid) to James Webster, the publisher, No. 24, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Subscriptions must commence with No. 25, for January last, or next January, which will be No. 29

The publisher thinks it proper to state, that he has had great opposition to contend against, to maintain the independence of the Journal, and keep it open to science and truth—For this desirable object, he has been obliged to make several changes in the editorial department—That those changes have been an advantage to the work, is clearly evinced by the rapid increase of subscribers, upwards of two hundred and fifty having been added since the last change.

July 23—3t.P.M.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

Good News for the West!!

$10,000.

NO. 3731, in the 3d Class of the University Lottery of Maryland, which came up, on the 13th inst. the splendid Prize of $10,000, was sold at *Towne's Lucky Office*, to Messrs. Dale & Clark, of Columbia, Tennessee, and *Towne* has already forwarded a check for the amount, and would be happy to have an opportunity of being as prompt with more of hiswestern friends.

July 23, 1824.—3t.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chests freshY H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Four to Five Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.

Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic

GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

Poetry.

From the United States Gazette.

MAN.

Oh wayward is the mind of man,
By turbid passions sway'd,
Too blind his proper path to scan,
From sober reason stray'd.

His life, a troubled sea, whose wave,
In darkness bears him on;
Around him storms of passion rave,
His rudder, reason, gone.

Still onward, onward goes his bark,
By every billow tost;
Till lowers the storm more dark and dark,
And life's last hope is lost. SYDNEY.

Tom Moore in his life of Captain Rock, lately published, has hit off the spirit of the Irish Insurgent Chieftain, with great precision, in the following lines, said by him to have been the production of an ancestor of the Captain. The very reading of them is almost enough to make a peaceable man feel riotous, and what effect must they produce when roared over a can of the white stuff, by the stormy Leinster boys?

CAPT. ROCK'S SONG.

Where art thou, genius of riot?
Where is thy yell of defiance?
Why are the Sheas and O'Shaugnesses quiet;
And whither have fled the O'Rourkes and O'Briens,
Up from thy slumber, O'Brannigan!
Rouse the Mac-Shane's and O'Haggarties!
Courage, sir Corney O'Toole! be a man again;
Never let Hefferman say, "What a braggart 'tis!"
Oh! when rebellion's so feasible,
Where is the kern would be slinking off!
Con of the battles! what makes you so peaceable?
Nial the grand! what the dev'l are you thinking of?

SONG.

Oh, not when other eyes may read
My heart upon my cheek—
Oh, not when other ears can hear,
Dare I of love to speak;
But when the stars rise from the sea,
Oh, then I think of thee, dear love!
Oh, then I think of thee.

When o'er the olives of the dell
The silent moonlight falls,
And upon the rose the dew
Hangs scented coronals,
And buds close on the chesnut tree,—
Oh, then I think of thee, dear love!
Oh, then I think of thee.

Historical.

ANECDOTES

FROM THE "MEMOIRS OF JOSEPH BRASBRIDGE,"

OR, FLEET STREET BIOGRAPHY.

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From the Charleston Mercury, July 21.

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We are happy to find that Judges JAMES, in his new work on the first struggle of republicanism, has, as might have been anticipated, awarded the highest honor to the ladies, which is not more than mere justice to their conduct. When we recal their fortitude, their devotion to the cause of '76, their cheerfulness under disaster, and their magnanimity, we have considered a biography of the ladies of that period as a desideratum, which would furnish the patriotism of Sparta, the wit, the ingenuity of Athens. The following is one of the many brilliant illustrations:

EMILY GEIGER.

At the time General Greene retreated before Lord Rawdon from Ninety-Six, when he had passed Broad river, he was very desirous to send an order to General Sumter, who was on the Wateree, to join him, that they might attack Rawdon, who had now divided his force. But the general could find *no man* in that part of the state who was bold enough to undertake so dangerous a mission. The country to be passed through for many miles was full of blodthirsty tories, who on every occasion that offered imbrued their hands in the blood of the whigs. At length EMILY GEIGER presented herself to General Greene, and proposed to act as his messenger; and the general, both surprised and delighted, closed with her proposal. He accordingly wrote a letter and delivered it, and at the same time communicated the contents of it verbally, to be told to Sumter in case of accidents. Emily was young, but as to her person or adventures on the way, we have no further information, except that she was mounted on horseback upon a side-saddle, and on the second day of her journey, she was intercepted by Lord Rawdon's scouts. Coming from the direction of Greene's army, and not being able to tell an untruth *without blushing*, Emily was suspected and confined to a room; and as the officer in command had the modesty not to search her at the time, he sent for an old tory matron as more fitting for that purpose. Emily was not wanting in expedient, and as soon as the door was closed, and the bustle a little subsided, she *ate up the letter* piece by piece. After awhile the matron arrived, and upon searching carefully, nothing was to be found of a suspicious nature about the prisoner, and she would disclose nothing. Suspicion being thus allayed, the officer commanding the scout suffered Emily to depart for where she said she was bound; but she took a route somewhat circuitous to avoid further detention, and soon after struck into the road to Sumter's camp, where she arrived in safety. Emily told her adventure and delivered Greene's verbal message to Sumtèr, who in consequence soon after joined the main army at Orangeburgh. EMILY GEIGER afterwards married Mr. THEREWITZ, a rich planter on the Congaree. She has been dead thirty-five years; but it is trusted that her name will descend to posterity among those of the patriotic females of the revolution.

From the United States Literary Gazette.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Spring is the season of promise, but the fulfilment comes with Summer; and this point of difference between the seasons I certainly regard as altogether to the advantage of Summer. I do not forget that the world thinks, or pretends to think, that anticipation always promises profusely, while the actual good is a sad niggard in redeeming her word; but neither do I forget, that I have all the right which my own experience can give, to believe there are more instances of exception to this rule than of conformity with it: therefore I love enjoyment better than anticipation—Summer better than Spring. "The earliest offspring of the year" comes arrayed in a garniture of rich blossoms, of beauty as various and brilliant, as if the rainbow had crumbled and fallen, and sowed itself as seed in the earth; her tresses are wreathed with flowers of all hues and forms; her breath is a mingling of odorous sweets, and her pathway over the fields is marked by the upspringing of their loveliest ornaments. But Summer has her flowers too, and with them she has her fruits; her airs move as gently, and bring a freshness far more welcome; they sigh through her laden trees, and play with the fluttering petals of her full-blown roses, and bear away a perfume that is yet more delightful, because with it there is a coolness that tempers the fervor of the sun.

But I love the Summer not for those charms only which she has in common with the Spring; she has others which are wholly her own. It is not until the warmer months have come, and the fervors of the sun are fully disclosed, that we learn to appreciate fairly, and fully to enjoy the morning and evening coolness. A beautiful Spring day contrasts its animating glow with the coldness of the night: Winter seems to linger in the darkness, because the hours of sunshine are yet too few and feeble wholly to overcome his influence. But when Summer is established, the breath of morning only invigorates and prepares for a day of not unpleasant languor; and the renovating coolness of evening brings with it positive delight. We have few days of intense heat; but, be it as hot as it will, I do not know many things more pleasant than to lie upon the green sward, where the unmitigated ardors of the sun have not yet fallen, and listen to the cooling music of the rippling brook, and lazily watch the dancing leaves as they playfully toss the sun-beams from one to another, and down to the still fresh grass. We have, too, in Summer, those showers, than which there is nothing more beautiful or sublime. Right well do I love to see the distant clouds roll their black volumes together, and hang their gold and purple skirts around the horizon in all wild and graceful forms, as if to decorate with fitting tapestry the arch of heaven. The heavy rain comes slowly, until the fire bursts from its dwelling, and then falls in torrents, as if the imprisoned waters had escaped, when the lightning's flash rent asunder the dark mass:—and the angry voice of thunder calls from cloud to cloud, from hill to hill, from heaven to earth, as if to bid man be still, and gaze with silent reverence, while he who rides upon the whirlwinds passes by.

We have, to be sure, some days of such fierce and exhausting heat, that all sense of enjoyment or of action is lost in universal debility, if not in pain: these days are uncomfortable enough, I grant, and it sometimes happens that even the shadows of night appear to take away only the light of day, and leave its burning heat. But such days come very seldom, and when they do, they are much less disagreeable, at least to me, than those chilly, misty, blue-devil days of Spring, which are perpetually recurring, to shake the leaves from the trees, and pinch to death every bud of promise, and turn one's face ten times more blue than does the damp day, and, which is worst of all, almost make one despair of Summer. In short, I think the Spring may well be compared to a budding rose-bush—beautiful, very beautiful indeed; but we are perpetually looking to see this beauty expand into perfection, and we now and then find our fingers pricked, unexpectedly, with stinging thorns; while Summer is rather an orange-tree in full bloom and bearing. The blossoms, which we could almost think woven of a snow-wreath, exhale delicious fragrance, and cluster round more delicious fruit; and we gladly forgive the rich perfume, even if it happens to breathe upon us with sickening intensity.

DON QUIXOTE OF THE EAST.

We copy from the Boston Gazette, the following letter to the Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, from a chivalrous knight of Portland, who has gallantly volunteered to relieve, by the order of matrimony, a pair of distressed damsels, cruelly confined in the *Tolbooth*, for having relieved a few pockets of sundry loose change, &c.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Portland, July 4, 1824.

Dear Sir,—I have understood there are two females confined in the State Prison, in Charlestown, and that they cannot be released upon any other condition, than by entering the matrimonial state, and I have furthermore been informed, that their father has offered a liberal compensation to any two young men that will come forward for that purpose, and take them. If you will have the goodness to inform me if such are the facts or not, you will oblige,

Your's, respectfully,
CHARLES WELLINGTON.

N. B. If such is the case, recommendations can be produced from the Governor of the state of Maine, and from the Secretary of State, or from any individual residing in the town.

To the Warden of the State Prison, Charlestown.

The Editor of the Gazette remarks—"The above letter was handed us by an officer of the State Prison, and was undoubtedly sent by some honest fellow with great sincerity, and the fact presents a fair subject for discussion, viz:—Whether the writer, Mr. Charles Wellington, (whose chirography, by the way, is by no means contemptible,) became an *inamorato* from *compassion* to those forlorn damsels within the walls, or from a *romantic disposition*, or from the *expectation of reward?*

There are many singular notions of this kind afloat in the community, and the most of them had their origin in fact. Now the impression often found among the ignorant is, that if a young girl offers to marry a man doomed to execution, and comes under the gallows to carry her offer into effect—he accepting—the man could not be hanged.

This, which seems now so ridiculous, was once partly true. In the border wars "in olden time," when young gallants were taken prisoners, they often had the alternative offered them to marry some homely girl, who was not likely to find a husband in the way of love, or to be slain, which was the common lot of prisoners at that time. The notion which got into this young man's head, arose, perhaps, from the fact, that often, when the males of families who had risen in rebellion, and were considered as traitors, had been executed, it was difficult to know what to do with the females, who were only implicated but in part, and when they were imprisoned for security, if any young men of loyalty would offer to marry them, they were released, their husbands being bail for them in future; or it might have come from some belief that the early technical nicety in the criminal law, would be construed in favor of one who had changed her name—for instance, if the gaoler had a warrant for *Mary May-flower*, and her name had been changed, by marriage, to *Mary Bray Snow-Storm*, that he must let her go, for he had no one by the first name in his warrant—and there have been ages when indictments and other criminal proceedings were held as strictly as that, however ridiculous it may appear to some; but many advantages have arisen from seeming absurdities.

This young aspirant to the chivalric honor of relieving distressed maidens, must now understand, that his fair ones are not retained at the State Prison for any of those offences, which, in the eye of the high and mighty, have no disgrace in them, but were probably sent there for picking pockets, or robbing a raw lad who came from the country to see fashions. These romantic females are now secured by walls thick and high; by sentries, vigilant and trusty, and Don-Jon-Keeps, deep and dark, so that Mr. Charles Wellington can have no other mode of getting at his dulcinea, but by imploring the clemency of the Executive, which is extended with a sparing hand; but perhaps the novelty of the inquiry will excite the good old soldier's mirth, and he may consent to the nuptials. The time will never come when knaves will cease to be confined, or fools to wish them released.

Anecdote.—We have lately heard an anecdote of General *Jackson*, which we do not recollect to have seen published: On a Sunday during the late war, having given directions that there should be no working or unnecessary noise in the camp, one of his officers came to him and complained that some methodist soldiers had assembled in violation of his orders and opened a prayer meeting. "Go then and join them," said the general, "and request that they will not forget me in their prayers. *God forbid that praying should be an uncommon noise in my camp.*"

Ont. Freeman.

DIVIDEND.

AT A MEETING of the Managers of the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association*, held on the 19th day of July, 1824, a Dividend of *five per cent* was declared, on the capital stock of the Association, for the last six months, which will be passed to the credit of the Stockholders respectively, on or before the 31st inst.

George Cochran, *Agent.*

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1824. (Aug. 6—3t)

Patent Mathematical Tailoring.

John M'Combe, Tailor,

FOURTH-STREET, ONE DOOR FROM MARKET-STREET,

INFORMS the public that notwithstanding his long experience in the line of his profession, he has derived great benefit from a course of tuition, upon an entirely new mathematical system of fitting, fashioning, &c. of garments, invented by Mr. ALLAN WARD, of Philadelphia, which is adapted as well to the plain as to the gay. Clothing, agreeably to this system, can be made either in a plain or the most fashionable manner, and will be made to fit with mathematical exactness.

☞Tailors wishing to purchase patent rights for using this ingenious and useful invention, are informed that he is fully empowered by Mr. Ward, to sell them, on moderate terms. He considers these rights as well worthy of their attention.

Pittsburgh, August 6.—3t.

VINEGAR.

50 BARRELS of first rate
CIDER VINEGAR
FOR SALE.

A few Barrels of
White Field Beans.
Inquire of
Geo Miltenberger.

July 30, 1824.—3t

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

No. 27. Medical Recorder,

CONDUCTED BY

SAMUEL COLHOUN, M. D.

NUMBER 27 of the above Journal is just published, and for sale at the Publication Office,

No. 24, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

The present number contains an unusual quantity of interesting matter: the Essay on the *Epidemic Fevers* of the United States, which obtained a premium of $100, is said to be valuable, and adds much additional information on that disease.

The attention of the Profession is particularly directed to notice the Certificates under the head of Advertisements, in relation to the importance of Amesburg's Apparatus for Fractures of the Lower Extremities. By the certificates it will be seen, that a person can move about on crutches, with a broken limb, with ease and safety.

The Publisher of the Medical Recorder, having no person at present employed to obtain subscribers, those gentlemen who may wish to have the work, will please to make this wish known (by mail, post paid) to James Webster, the publisher, No. 24, South Eighth Street, Philadelphia. Subscriptions must commence with No. 25, for January last, or next January, which will be No. 29

The publisher thinks it proper to state, that he has had great opposition to contend against, to maintain the independence of the Journal, and keep it open to science and truth—For this desirable object, he has been obliged to make several changes in the editorial department—That those changes have been an advantage to the work, is clearly evinced by the rapid increase of subscribers, upwards of two hundred and fifty having been added since the last change.

July 23—3t. P. M.

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employe.		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room.

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

Good News for the West!!

$10,000.

NO. 3731, in the 2d Class of the University Lottery of Maryland, which came up, on the 13th inst. the splendid Prize of $10,000, was sold at *Towne's Lucky Office*, to Messrs. Dale & Clark, of Columbia, Tennessee, and *Towne* has already forwarded a check for the amount, and would be happy to have an opportunity of being as prompt with more of his western friends

July 23, 1824—3t.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets*, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails
Scythes
Sickles
Castings
Spades
Shovels
Drawing Chains
Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts freshY H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

CASH FOR RAGS.

From Four to Five Cents per lb.

ACCORDING to quality, will be given, in cash, for *RAGS*, by

J. Patterson & Co.

Corner of Wood and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1824.—3mo.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL*, at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824—6mo.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.